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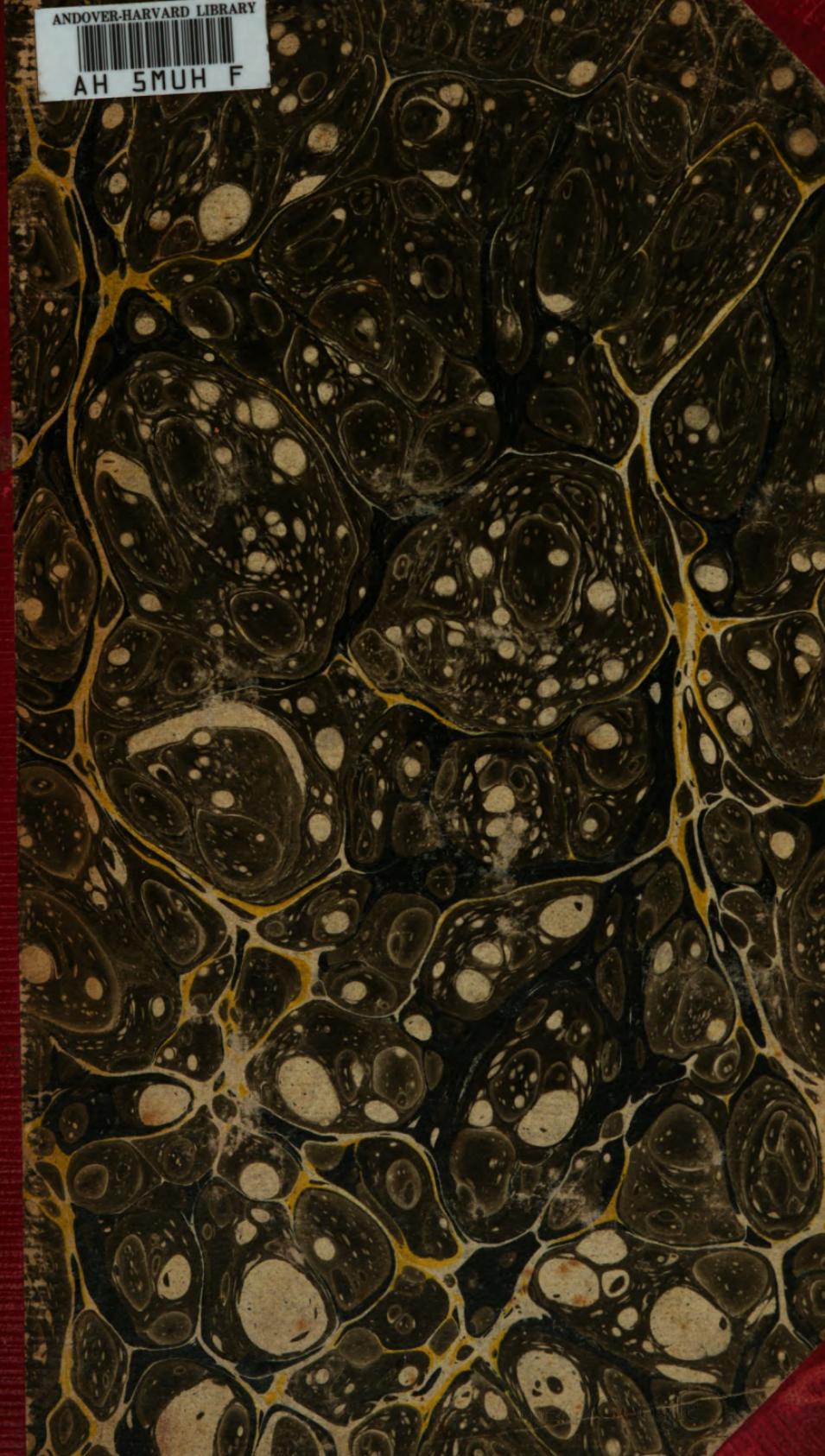
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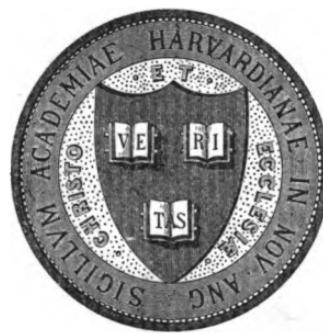
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THE BEQUEST OF
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20 March 1902

A MAP
of the
WORLD
ADAPTED TO THE
Patriarchal
AGE.

N.H. Peabody Esq.

ANCIENT
CANAAN



ABSTRACT

OF

BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Compendious View of the Modern Geography

OF

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.

COMPILED

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE following abstract was compiled with the design of affording the Theological students at Auburn, the means of obtaining as full and connected a view of Biblical Geography, as possible, in the limited time allotted them for this study. It is printed, by request, to save the time and labour, of transcribing, or taking notes. It was never intended to supersede the reading of more extensive works on this subject; but to render such reading more interesting, and beneficial. No one can suppose that all the names of places, and of people, mentioned in the Bible, will be found on the following pages: still, it is thought, that by fixing this sketch in the mind, the Biblical student, will not only be aided in his geographical investigations, but will be enabled to locate the most of the countries, nations, and families, that he meets with, in reading the sacred volume.

It may not be improper to remark—that in locating the early nations, and families of our race, particular respect has been paid, in this abstract, to the opinion, that their settlements were made under a special providence, and in a regular and orderly manner—and that the plan of attempting to describe the extent and probable boundaries of these settlements, has been pursued, principally with a view to make the whole plot, or scheme, familiar to the student. No geographical mistakes, of a serious nature, it is

thought, will result from supposing that the outlines of the allotment of a nation were extensive, and that they were filled up, by the families of that nation. The location of some of the settlements may appear too hypothetical, and the description of their probable boundaries, in some cases, too tedious; yet the plan has been pursued, from a conviction that more may be gained than lost by it. These remarks, it will be understood, relate particularly to the Geography of the Patriarchal age.

In forming this summary of Biblical Geography, the compiler has made free use, in every way that seemed best to answer his views, of the valuable works of the following authors—Wells, Taylor, Calmet, Paxton, Carpenter, Iahn, Horn, D. Anville, and S. Butler.

As the limits of the eastern continent, or what is called the old world, include all that pertains to Biblical Geography; and as some information concerning its physical condition, and present divisions, is essential, profitably, to commence the study of the geography of the Bible; so a compendious view of the present geographical state of that portion of the earth, is added to this abstract, that those who have not made themselves acquainted with common geography, may, without turning to other books, obtain such a knowledge of it, as not to be wholly unprepared to engage in learning the geography of the sacred scriptures.

A word may be added concerning maps—One, adapted to the Geography of the Patriarchal age, will be found in this volume—

For the other parts of the Biblical Geography, the Bible Atlas engraved by Richard Palmer, and published in London, 1823, is particularly recommended—but the maps contained in many Bibles, Commentaries, Sacred Histories, and Books of Reference; and in almost any Atlas of Sacred Geography may be profitably used.* With respect to the Modern Geography of Europe, Asia, and Africa, any modern maps of these countries will afford all the assistance that is needed.

* The maps in the English Version of the Polyglot Bible, published at Boston, 1833, are very suitable; and so are those contained in Robinson's Calmet. By adding a map of Palestine, formed for general use, to the Ancient Atlas of Mrs. Willard, the great object of maps, in relation to this work, may be in a good measure obtained.

INTRODUCTION.

THE term Geography is from the Greek words **GE**, earth, and **GRAPHO**, I write—and it means a treatise concerning the earth, or more particularly, a description of the divisions, or parts of the earth's surface, and of their relative position.

Geography—Its meaning.

By Biblical Geography is meant a description of those places, on the earth, that are mentioned in the Bible.

Biblical Geography.

A knowledge of Biblical Geography, besides affording satisfaction to the student of scripture, will help him to fix, in his memory, the events recorded in the Bible; and to discover peculiar fitness, beauty, and force, in many passages contained in the sacred volume.

Biblical Geography may be divided into three parts—
Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian.

How divided.

I. **PATRIARCHAL.**—By this is meant an account of the original location of the first families of our race; and of countries, kingdoms, and cities, up to the time, when the Israelites took possession of the Promised Land.

Jewish. **II. JEWISH.**—This may be considered, as containing an account of the divisions of the Promised Land, at different times; and of its physical condition.

Christian. **III. CHRISTIAN.**—By this may be understood, a description of the countries, and kingdoms, mentioned in the New Testament, as they existed in the days of Christ, and his apostles—or the Geography of the New Testament.

GEOGRAPHICAL USE OF WORDS.

Land. **I. LAND.**—This is used in several senses—

1. It sometimes means, the whole continent of earth, as distinguished from sea—“Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte,” Mat. xxiii. 15.

2. Sometimes it means, a region of greater or less extent—“The Lord liveth, that brought up the children of Israel from the land of the north,” Jer. xvi. 15.

3. And sometimes it means, a particular district, inhabited by a certain nation, tribe, or family—“And Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian,” Exod. ii. 15.

Isle. **II. ISLAND, or ISLE.**—This has different meanings—

1. It is used to denote dry land, in opposition to water—“I will make the rivers islands, and will dry up the pools,” Isa. xlvi. 15.

2. Sometimes it means, a portion of land surrounded by water—"Howbeit, we must be cast upon a certain island. And they knew that the Island was called Melita," Act. xxvii. 26. xxviii. 1. "I John was in the Isle that is called Patmos," Rev. i. 9.

3. It is thought, that it sometimes means, a portion of the earth that is approached by water, whether it be surrounded by water, or not. The district, allotted to Japheth, is called isles, Gen. x. 5. because, as it is supposed, it was first approached, from the east, by water. See also Isa. xi. 10, 11. Ezek. xxvii. 3.

III. COAST.—This term is used to denote—

1. The whole of a country. "The locusts rested in ^{Coast.} all their coasts," Exod. x. 14. See also Mat. ii. 16. Judg. xix. 20.

2. A district, bordering on a particular country—"Sihon trusted not Israel to pass his coast, Judg. xi. 20. also Josh. xviii. 5.

3. More commonly, the margin of land, bordering on the sea—"Ships shall come from the coast of Chittim," Num. xxiv. 24. also Mark, vii. 31.

IV. SEA.—This word is employed to express— ^{Sea.}

1. The general collection of water which encompasses the earth. Exod. xx. 11. Psalms, xciv. 5.

2. That part of this general collection of water, which washes the shore of a particular country—“When we had sailed over the Sea of Cilicia, and Pamphilia,” Act. xxvii. 5.

3. Any large collection of water, as lakes, and rivers—“Sea of Galilee,” Mat. iv. 18. The river Euphrates is called a sea, “I will dry up her sea.” i. e. Babylon’s—And again—“The sea is come up upon Babylon,” Jer. li. 36, 42. See also Isa. xxi. 1.

DESIGNATION OF THE DIFFERENT QUARTERS OF THE HEAVENS.

As to the manner in which the different quarters of the heavens are designated, in the scriptures, it may be remarked—

By particular names.

1. That particular names are given to the four cardinal points—as, east, west, north, and south, 1. Chron. ix. 24. Luke xiii. 29.

By other words and phrases.

2. That the four quarters of the heavens are designated by other words, and phrases. When the people of the east, would mark the different quarters of the heavens, they considered themselves as facing the rising sun. Hence, the east is designated by “rising sun,” Num. ii. 3—by “the wings of the morning,” Psal. cxxxix. 9—and by the words, “forward, front,

before," Job. xxiii. 8. 2 King. xxiii. 13. The west is designated by the words, "backward, behind," Job xxiii. 9—and also, by the "sea," as the Great Sea was on their back, when they viewed the rising sun. The north, is designated by "the left hand," Gen. xiii. 9. xiv. 15. Job. xxiii. 9—and the south, by the "right hand," 2 King xxiii. 13. Job. xxiii. 9—as the north, and south, were on their left hand, and their right, respectively, when they faced the east, or rising sun.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING EARLY
SETTLEMENTS.

In ascertaining the early locations of Noah's posterity, it may be useful to observe, something like the following rules—

1. The descendants of Noah were distributed, by a ^{First.} special providence; and in a regular, and orderly, manner; according to their nations, and families, Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.
2. When a district of country is ascertained to belong to a nation, the families of that nation, may be expected to be found in that district—So, when the location of any family of a nation, is ascertained, the rest of the families of that nation, may be expected to be found, within a reasonable distance. ^{Second.}

Third. 3. When two, or more, nations, or families, are mentioned together, in the Bible, they may be considered as neighbors.

Fourth. 4. The prophets, usually, speak of countries, according to their original settlers.

Fifth. 5. The opinions of ancient writers, with respect to the location of nations, and familes, may throw some light on the original settlements of countries.

Sixth. 6. The remainders of ancient names, may assist in discovering by what nations, or families, certain districts were originally settled.

P A R T I.

A N A B S T R A C T

O F

P A T R I A R C H A L G E O G R A P H Y .

CHAPTER 1.

Countries before the Flood.

There are two districts of country, mentioned by Moses—Eden and Nod. Gen. ii. 8, iv. 16.

Countries before the flood.

EDEN.

Eden.

EDEN.—This was a country distinguished for the richness of its scenery; and the fertility of its soil. The word **Eden**, or **Delight**, evinces this—see also Gen. ii. 9.

For what distinguished.

With respect to the location of this country, there are different opinions. The three following are, most frequently met with, in writers on Biblical Geography.

Location—different opinions respecting it.

I. It lay to the east of the Caspian Sea, including the sources of the Indus—of the western—and the eastern branches of the Oxus, Gihoon, or Jihon—and of the Hermund; which are considered to be the Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates, mentioned by Moses.

First.

II. It lay among the Armenian, or Gordiæan mountains, including the sources of the Euphrates, Tigris, Phasis, and Araxes; which are supposed to be the Euphrates, Hiddekel, Pison, and Gihon of Moses.

Second.

Third. III. It lay west of the Tigris, including a part of Armenia, of Syria, and of Mesopotamia; and extending south, nearly, to the place where the Euphrates, and Tigris, unite their waters.

The last of these opinions is preferred, as it appears to agree best with the account given, of this country, by Moses. In what he says concerning the situation of Paradise, we have all the assistance we can expect, in ascertaining the locations, and the relative position, of the land of Eden, and of the Sacred garden.

Paradise.

PARADISE.

Situation. This interesting spot was, probably, situated on the river Perath, called by the Greeks Euphrates, in the eastern border of the land of Eden, and not a great distance above the place where the Tigris and Euphrates meet.

Reasons. That this opinion is plausible, may appear from the following considerations.

First. 1. It lay in the eastern part of the land of Eden—
Gen. ii. 8.

Second. 2. It was situated on a single channel, which was common to four channels, or rivers, mentioned by Moses—or upon a river, which, on leaving the land of Eden, parted, and became four heads, or principal

channels*—"A river went out of Eden, to water the garden; and from thence," or beyond Eden, "it was parted, and became four heads"—Gen. ii. 10. This single channel, or river, was most likely, as it will appear, to be the Euphrates of Moses; and the river that has been long known by that name.

3. This single river, most probably the Euphrates, ^{Third.} soon after leaving the land of Eden, was parted, and became four principal, or noble rivers. The first with which it mingled its waters, or that changed it from a single river, or channel, is generally supposed, on strong probable evidence, as will be seen, to be the Tigris. The point at which the Euphrates and Tigris meet, was, according to this, in the eastern frontier of the land of Eden—Gen. ii. 10—and of course, Paradise was in the eastern border of Eden, and not far above the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.

The full amount of the probability which this opinion possesses will be seen in what Moses says concerning the four rivers, which he mentions in connection with Eden.

* The word translated head, often means capital, chief, principal, most excellent—It cannot here mean source, or fountain head, but river—for the second RIVER, not head, or source, is Gihon. Gen. ii. 13.

Moses speaks of four rivers, or channels, into which the one, that ran through the land of Eden, was parted, after leaving its border—"A river went out of Eden to water the garden: and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads." These were the Euphrates, Hiddekel, Gihon, and Pison. Gen. ii. 10—14.

Euphrates. 1. **THE EUPHRATES.**—This was a river well known, and therefore mentioned by Moses without any remark—it evidently flowed through the land of Eden, for neither of the other three did—and after leaving Eden, it retained its name, until it mingled its waters with those of the other heads, or rivers, mentioned by Moses.

Hiddekel. 2. **THE HIDDEKEL.**—This was that, which, from the point where it met the Euphrates, extended eastward, to Assyria, or before Assyria, and must be the Tigris*—Gen. ii. 14—Margin. See Assyria.

Gihon. 3. **THE GIHON.**—After the Euphrates and Tigris unite, they flow together, in one channel, a considerable way, then separate into two principal channels; one

* Tigris is considered to be the translation of Hiddekel. Hiddekel implies velocity—"The Tigris," says Pliny, "is so called from its celerity."

taking an easterly, and the other a westerly course. The easterly channel is, probably, the Gihon of Moses. Gihon, says he, "Is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia," or Cush. This easterly branch, or channel, of the Euphrates, was, as it will be shown hereafter, the eastern boundary of the land of Cush—see Land of Cush.

4. THE PISON.—This was, probably, the westerly Pison. branch, or channel, of the Euphrates. Pison, says Moses, "Is it, that compasseth the whole land of Havilah." Havilah, as it will be seen, was in the north-eastern part of the land of Cush ; and it was the country next to Babylonia, on the south—see Land of Havilah.

N O D .

Nod.

This country is called Nod, or Vagabond, from Cain's being sent into it as an exile, and a wanderer—Why so called. Gen. iv. 12—14.

This country lay to the east of Eden—Gen. iv. 16. Situation. How far to the east, is uncertain ; but it is probable, that it was situated beyond the fertile plains of the river Tigris.

It was a barren country. The soil was so poor, that the family of Cain procured a scanty subsistence, by the utmost toil. Compare Gen. iv. 12, 20—22. Soil.

City. Cain built a city in some part of this country, and called it after the name of his son Enoch, Gen. iv. 17. There are no circumstances, mentioned in the scriptures, to assist us in discovering its site.

CHAPTER II.

Countries after the Flood.

AFTER the flood, the descendants of Noah, and especially those that settled in Shinar, manifested a disposition to live together in one compact society: but the Lord, by a special providence, scattered them abroad upon the face of all the earth—Gen. xi. 1—9.

Dispersion of mankind.

The sons of Noah with their respective descendants, were planted in distinct tracts of country; and the world may be considered as being, originally, divided into three great parts, according to the number of these sons.

These divisions may be thus designated—

Division of the world.

- I. The Allotment of Japheth.
- II. " " " Shem.
- III. " " " Ham.

Japheth is here mentioned first, because he was the eldest son of Noah. This may be shown thus—Noah begat his eldest son, one hundred years before the flood—Compare Gen. v. 32—vii. 6. 11. Shem was one hundred years old, two years after the flood. Gen.

Oldest son of Noah.

xi. 10. Ham was the youngest son of Noah—Gen. ix. 24. These considerations settle the meaning of Gen. x. 21—that Japheth, and not Shem, is affirmed, to be the elder.

CHAPTER III.

THE ALLOTMENT OF JAPHETH.

Japheth.

THE descendants of Japheth settled, originally, in Lesser Asia, and extended, in process of time, through Europe, the north of Greater Asia, and perhaps, into America—Gen. ix. 27. This extensive district is designated by the Isles of the Gentiles—Compare Gen. x. 5. Isa. xi. 11.

This Allotment was bounded on the east, by undefined regions—on the south, by the Allotment of Shem, or the southern part of Greater Asia, and the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean—and on the north, by the Arctic Ocean.

The region granted to Japheth, was divided, according to his sons, into seven parts—Gen. x. 2—5. Their portions, for the sake of convenience, may be contemplated in the following order: and they may be thus designated—

1.	The	land	of	Tiras.
2.	"	"	"	Madai.
3.	"	"	"	Gomer.
4.	"	"	"	Javan.

- 5. The land of Meshech.
- 6. " " " Tubal.
- 7. " " " Magog.

SECTION I.

Tiras.

LAND OF TIRAS.

Location. The original settlement of the family of Tiras, has been placed, with great probability, in the northwestern part of Lesser Asia. It is thus located, because the ancient Trojans inhabited that part. Tros, the acknowledged founder and king of the city of Troy, is the same name as Tiras, or contains all the radicals of that name. This Tros is considered, by some, to be Tiras himself, the youngest son of Japheth, or one of his early descendants.

Boundaries. This allotment of the family of Tiras, was bounded on the east, by the land of Gomer—on the south, by the land of Madai—on the west, by the *Aegean Sea*—and on the north, by the Propontis.

EMIGRANTS FROM TIRAS.

First Emigration.

As it is highly probable that the family of Tiras settled in Lesser Asia, in the neighbourhood of their brethren, before they passed over into Europe; so it is reasonable to suppose, that some of them soon crossed the strait between the Propontis, and the

Ægean Sea; and settled in that country, which is called Thrace. That this was the case—or that some of the family of Tiras, did at an early period settle in Thrace, may be shown from the following considerations.

1. Tiras, is universally allowed to be the father of the Thracians.
2. There is a resemblance between Thrace, and Tiras which may be written Thiras.
3. Several ancient writers mention a district, in the peninsula of Thrace, called Thrasus.

From Thrace, or from the land of Tiras in Lesser Asia, or from both—some of the descendants of the patriarch Tiras, emigrated to the north of the Euxine Sea.—Greek and Latin writers mention a river, and a city in that region, under the name of Tiras—and they call the inhabitants of the same country, Tyritæ, or Tyragetae.

SECTION II.

LAND OF MADAI.

Madai.

It is a very common opinion, that the family of Madai, settled in the country south of the Caspian Sea, called Media, as the Scriptures denote the inhabitants of that country by the name of Madai. But many learned, and judicious writers, on Biblical

geography, reject this view, and place them among their brethren in Lesser Asia—in the western part of it, on the *Ægean Sea*. The following, are among the reasons which they give in support of their opinion.

1. The inhabitants of the country south of the Caspian Sea, and next to Persia, are not called Madai, or Medes, in the early ages of the history of the old Testament. See Media.
2. Madai belonged to the families, by whom the Isles of the Gentiles were divided, in their lands, &c.—Gen. x. 2—5. See Rules 1, 2.
3. A branch of Shem's family, will be found in Asiatic Media, or in its neighbourhood, as the original settlers of the country. See Arphaxad.
4. It is, generally, admitted that the Mœsi, Mæsi, Mysi, or Mysians of Europe, and Lesser Asia, are descendants of Madai, the son of Japheth, on account of the affinity of names. The Mœsi, Mæsi, Mysi, or Mysians, of Lesser Asia, are more likely to be the original family, than the Mysians of Europe, or the Madai of Greater Asia. See Rules 1, 2.

Boundaries. The land of Madai, in Lesser Asia, may be considered as bounded on the east, by the land of Gomer—on the south, by the land of Javan—on the west, by the *Ægean Sea*—and on the north, by the land of Tiras.

EMIGRANTS FROM MADAI.

Some of the family of Madai soon passed into Macedonia, or had their original settlement in it. The ancient name of Macedonia was *Æmathia*, or *Æmadia*—supposed to be from *ÆIA*, land, and *MADAI*, i. e. the land of Madai. An ancient people in that country were called Medi, or Mædi. And Isocrates mentions one Medus, a king in that quarter, before the inhabitants became a Greek nation.

From Macedonia, or Lesser Asia, or from both—
a part of the posterity of Madai, is supposed to have settled to the north of Macedonia, and to have given name to the country called *Moesia*, or *Mæsia*.

Some may have emigrated to Media, in Greater Asia. See Media.

Gomer.

SECTION III.

LAND OF GOMER.

The posterity of Gomer, the eldest son of Japheth, settled in that part of Lesser Asia, which comprehends the central, northern, and northwestern parts of this district. The following reasons are assigned for this location of his family.

1. Josephus says, that the Galatians, who dwelt in Lesser Asia, were called Gomerites, *Antiq.*—*B. x. c. 7. s. 1.* Galatia lay towards the centre of this district.

2. **Phrygia**, from the Gr. **φρυγίαν**, to burn, or parch, is supposed by some able critics, to be a name, given, by the Greeks to this country, from its being called **Gomer**, which signifies, consuming, or consumer. Phrygia included the central part of Lesser Asia, and extended to the north, and northwest.

3. Ancient writers speak of a town in Phrygia called **Comara**, or **Cimmeris**—and its inhabitants **Comari**. These words may, obviously, be derived from **Gomer**.

4. There are indications of the settlements of **Gomer's sons** in this district.

Boundaries. The land of **Gomer** was bounded on the east, by **Armenia**—on the south, by the land of **Javan**—on the west, by the land of **Madai**, the land of **Tiras**, and the **Bosphorus** of **Thrace**—and on the north, by the **Euxine Sea**.

Divisions. The plantation of **Gomer** may be divided according to his sons—Gen. x. 3—and their divisions may be designated thus—

1. The Land of **Ashkenaz**.
2. " " " **Riphath**.
3. " " " **Togarmah**.

Ashkenaz.

LAND OF ASHKENAZ.

Location. The family of **Ashkenaz**, were located in the northern part of the land of **Gomer**; and, probably,

spread along the borders of the Euxine Sea, from the Bosphorus of Thrace to Armenia.

1. There is a bay on the coast of the Euxine Sea, which was formerly called the Askanian, or Ascanian Bay, also a lake which empties into the Propontis, called the Ascanian Lake.

2. There was an ancient city, not far from the Bosphorus of Thrace, called Askania, or Ascania.

3. Kings, and great men, in these parts, took the name of Ascanius. Homer speaks of a king, by the name of Ascanius, who came to the aid of Priam, at the siege of Troy. *Iliad* B. II.

4. Ashkenaz is spoken of as being near to Minni, which was a province, or kingdom in Armenia—"Call together against her," that is Babylon, "the kingdoms of Ararat, and Minni, and Ashkenaz"—*Jer. li. 27*. The land of Ashkenaz must have extended a considerable distance to the east, on the Euxine Sea.

It is very likely, that the district allotted to the *Boundaries*. family of Ashkenaz, was bounded on the east, by Armenia—on the south, by the land of Togarmah, and the land of Riphath—on the west, by the Bosphorus of Thrace—and on the north, by the Euxine Sea.

Location. The descendants of Riphath, may be considered as settling south of the family of Ashkenaz, and in the western part of the allotment of Gomer, for the following reasons.

1. It appears probable, from what has been noticed of the descendants of Ashkenaz, that they extended from the Bosphorus of Thrace, along the Euxine Sea, until they became neighbours to the inhabitants of Armenia. And it will be seen that the family of Togarmah settled in the eastern part of the land of Gomer. The plantation of the family of Riphath must, then, have had the location that is here given to it.

2. Josephus speaks of a people, inhabiting some portion of the plantation of Gomer, that were called Riphateans, from Riphat. He thinks the Paphlagonians were so called originally—*Antiq. B. 1. ch. 7.* It is easy to suppose that Paphlagonia embraced a part of the plantation, that is here allotted to the family of Riphath.

Boundaries. The land of Riphath was, probably, bounded on the east, by the land of Togarmah—on the south, by the land of Javan—on the west, by the land of Madai, and the land of Tiras—and on the north, by the land of Ashkenaz.

This allotment joined that of Riphath, on the east, and extended to Armenia, or Syria, including the country that was, afterwards, called Cappadocia. The Scriptures, seem, clearly, to settle this. Ezekiel speaks of "Gomer, and all his bands, the house of Togarmah, of the north quarters, and all his bands"—and also, of the house of Togarmah trading with Tyre, in its fairs, with horses, and horsemen, and mules—see Ezek. xxxviii. 6. xxvii. 14. Togarmah, then, lay north from Judea, and was noted for horses, and mules, and horsemen. All that the prophet here declares concerning Togarmah, is true with respect to Cappadocia. It lay north from Judea—and that it was well stocked with an excellent breed of horses, and mules—and that its inhabitants were expert horsemen—many ancient writers fully establish.

The land of Togarmah was bounded on the east, Boundaries. by Armenia and Syria—on the south, by the land of Javan—on the west, by the land of Riphath—and on the north, by the land of Ashkenaz.

EMIGRANTS FROM GOMER.

Emigrants from the plantation of Gomer, may be Emigrants. traced from the shores of the Euxine Sea, to the British Isles.

First emi-
gration.

Herodotus speaks of a people, who originally dwelt in Phrygia, in Lesser Asia, called Cimmerii, that settled on the Maeotic lake, north of the Euxine Sea, and gave the name of Bosphorus Cimmerius to the strait, between the Euxine Sea, and that lake. Phrygia, as has been seen, was, probably, the Greek name of Gomer—And, it is thought, that there is an affinity between the names—Cimmeri, Cimeri, and Gomeri, Gomerites, &c.

Second.

From the northern shores of the Euxine Sea, it is reasonable to suppose, that the Cimmerii spread westward, along the banks of the Danube. Germany is considered as receiving its name from Gomer. The ancient inhabitants of that country, called themselves German, which varies but little from Gomeren, Gomerites, or Gomeræans. Diodorus Siculus says, that the Germans had their origin from the Cimmerii.

Third.

From Germany this people spread into Gaul—Appian says, that the Gauls were the same as the Cimbri. The Cimbri of Appian, were the same as the Cimmeri of Diodorus.

Fourth.

From Gaul, some emigrated to Britain. The Welch, the oldest inhabitants of the island, call themselves Cymro, and Kumeri, which, obviously, bear an affinity to Cimeri, and Cimbri.

SECTION IV.

LAND OF JAVAN.

Javan.

The plantation of Javan, the son of Japheth, lay in the southern part of Lesser Asia, and extended from the *Æ*gean Sea, along the Mediterranean, to the allotment of the families of Shem. This appears probable, from two considerations.

1. A portion of this district was called by the Greeks, Ionia, which might easily have been formed from Javan. The Seventy, and Josephus, wrote *Javan Iouan*.

2. Monuments, of the plantations of his sons, are scattered throughout the whole of this region.

The land of Javan was bounded on the east, by *Boundaries* the allotment of Shem—on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the *Æ*gean Sea—and on the north, by the land of Madai, and the land of Gomer.

This district may be divided according to the sons *Division.* of Javan, Gen. x. 4; and the divisions may be thus designated—

1. The land of *Elishah*.
2. " " " *Dodanim*.
3. " " " *Kittim*.
4. " " " *Tarshish*.

Elishah.

LAND OF ELISHAH.

Location. The *Ælisæans*, says Josephus, descended from Elisas, the name which he gives to Elishah, son of Javan, Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. The *Ælisæans* of Josephus, were the same as the *Æolians* of other writers. The *Æolians* inhabited the western part of Lesser Asia, on the *Ægæan Sea*. “The south coast of *Mysia*,” says Dr. Samuel Butler, in his *Ancient Geography*, “is called *Æolis*, or *Æolia*.”

Boundaries. The land of Elisha was bounded on the east, by the land of *Kittim* or *Cittim*—on the south, by the land of *Dodanim*—on the west, by the *Ægæan Sea*—and on the north, by the land of *Madai*.

Dodanim.

LAND OF DODANIM.

Location. This branch of Javan’s family is supposed to have settled, originally, in the southwestern point of Lesser Asia, extending east on the Mediterranean Sea. In this district there was an ancient province called, by the Greeks, *Doris*, which, Dr. Wells, and others, imagine might have received its name from *Dodanim*. The Greeks often changed letters, in Hebrew names, as Josephus informs us, Antiq. B. I. ch. 3—for the sake of sound. The Seventy read in Gen. x. 4, *Rhodanim* for *Dodanim*. If some, for the sake of sound, changed the first *D* into *R*, others might the second; and read *Doranim* for *Dodanim*.

Doris might easily be derived from Doranim. Whatever force there may be in this, it is reasonable to look for the first location of Dodanim, on the east of the *Ægæan Sea*, and in the neighbourhood of his brethren.

This settlement, was bounded on the east, by the *Boundaries*. land of Kittim or Cittim—on the south by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the *Ægæan Sea*—and on the north, by the land of Elishah.

LAND OF KITTIM.

Kittim.

The settlement of Kittim lay on the Mediterranean Sea, east of the land of Dodanim. This will appear probable, from the following considerations—

1. In this quarter, according to Ptolemy, was the country of Cetis.

2. Homer speaks of a people in this district, by the name of Cetii.

3. The Septuagint render the name of Kittim, by Kittii or Cittii; which is strong evidence that the Hebrew Kittim, and the Greek Cetii, were the same.

Kittim, or as it is also called Chittim, and Cittim, *Boundaries*, in Lesser Asia, was, probably, bounded on the east, by the land of Tarshish—on the south, by the Medi-

terranean Sea—on the west, by the land of Dodanim, and the land of Elishah—and on the north, by the land of Gomer.

Tarshish.

LAND OF TARSHISH.

Location: This lay in the southeastern corner of Lesser Asia. Josephus says, that the whole of the country of Cilicia, was anciently called Tarshish, from the founder of the Kingdom—Antiq. B. L. ch. 7. sec. 2. Tarsus, a chief town in Cilicia, carries in its name evident marks of its being in the country, once inhabited by the descendants of the Patriarch Tarshish.

Boundaries. The land of Tarshish was bounded on the east, by the allotment of Shem—on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the land of Kittim, or Cittim—and on the north, by the land of Gomer.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE LAND OF JAVAN.

Emigrants. The Ionians, and whole race of Greeks, says Josephus, came from Javan—Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. Anciently, the people of Macedonia, Attica, Boeotia, and Achaia, were called Ionians.

As we find, to the west of Lesser Asia, names of places, and people, that were given in honour of the Patriarch Javan, so we find those, that were given in honour of each of his sons—which may show the places, to which portions of these families emigrated.

FROM THE LAND OF ELISHAH.

From Eli-shah.

The Isles of the *Æ*gean Sea, or the Grecian Archipelago, which were celebrated, by ancient writers, for the richness and brilliancy of their blue and purple dyes, are supposed to be called by Ezekiel, the Isles of Elishah. *Ezek. xxvii. 7.* And in the province of Elis, in the Peloponnesus; in the city of Eleusis, in Attica; and in the river Elissus, in the same province, we may trace the name of Elishah.

FROM THE LAND OF DODANIM.

From Do-danim.

As Dodanim, *Gen. x. 4.* was read by some, Rhodanirth, so it is thought, that the Island Rhodes, took its name from this son of Javan. And the Dorians in the western part of Greece and Epirus, were, probably, descendants of Dodanim.

FROM THE LAND OF KITTIM.

From Kit-tim.

From this, the first emigrants, probably, passed over to the Island of Cyprus. According to Josephus, and others, Cyprus was called Citium.

First.

In process of time, from Cyprus, or the mother country, or from both—some of the posterity of Kittim or Chittim settled in Macedonia. In the book of Maccabees, it is said, that Alexander, son of Philip, the Macedonian, came out of the land of Chittim, *1 Macc. i. 1.*

Third. A number of this family, may have settled, at a very early period, in Italy. Traces of this name may be found, in Cetia, a city in Latium; and in Cetus, a river near Cumæ. And commentators, generally, admit that by Chittim the Romans are meant, in Dan. xi. 29, 30.

From Tarshish.

FROM THE LAND OF TARSHISH.

As the descendants of Tarshish became distinguished for trading in ships, so, it is probable, that when any portion of them emigrated, they sought some favourable location on the coast of the Mediterranean. In the most distant country, on this sea, we find traces of the name of their progenitor. Near the pillars of Hercules, according to the most ancient writers, there was a city, or country, called Tartessus, or Tarseum, celebrated for its riches. This is considered to be the Tarshish mentioned, Ezek. xxvii. 12.

SECTION V.

Meshech.

LAND OF MESHECH.

Location. The settlement of this son of Japheth, lay to the north of Armenia. In this district were the Moschian, or Moschic mountains, and a people called, by the Greeks, Mosci, or Moschoi. By the Seventy, Meshech was written Mosoch. In the names of these

mountains, and people, we can trace the name of Meshech, or Mosoch.

The land of Meshech was bounded on the east, Boundaries. by the land of Tubal—on the south, by Armenia—on the west, by the Euxine Sea—and on the north, by undefined regions.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE LAND OF MESHECH.

The descendants of Meshech, or the Mosci, or Emigrants. Moschoi, are supposed to have spread to the north, and to have given name to the province of Moscovy, and the city of Moscow.

SECTION. VI.

LAND OF TUBAL.

Tubal.

This is placed on the east of Meshech. Meshech Location. and Tubal, were neighbours, Ezek. xxvii. 13. xxxviii. 2. Josephus says, that the Asiatic Iberians were originally called Thobeli from Tubal, or Thubal, Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. sec. 1. Iberia lay amidst the Caucasian mountains, and west of the Caspian Sea.

The land of Tubal was bounded on the east, by Boundaries. the Caspian Sea—on the south, by Armenia—on the west, by the land of Meshech—on the north, by undefined regions, and on the northeast, by the land of Magog.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE LAND OF TUBAL.

Emigrants. Many of the descendants of Tubal, no doubt, emigrated to the north, and mingled with the descendants of Meshech. And the Iberians in the western parts of Europe, are supposed to be descendants from the Asiatic Iberians. Iberia in Spain, so called from the river Iberus, was, probably, settled by a colony from the land of Tubal.

SECTION VII.

Magog.

THE LAND OF MAGOG.

Location. "Magog," says Josephus, "was the head of the Magogians, called by the Greeks Scythians," Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. sec. 1. Ezekiel mentions Magog in connection with Meshech and Tubal, and speaks of Magog as the head of Meshech and Tubal; or the most powerful nation of the three, Ezek. xxxviii. 2. From these considerations the land of Magog is placed in the neighbourhood of Tubal and Meshech, and to the northeast of Tubal, extending on the north of the Caspian Sea.

Boundaries. The land of Magog was bounded on the east, by unknown regions—on the south by the Caspian Sea—on the southwest, by the land of Tubal—on the west, northwest, and north, by unknown regions.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE LAND OF MAGOG.

Gog, and Magog, may be the same; and that *Emigrants.* Gog embraced the Scythian tribes, which spread through the northeastern parts of Asia, is supposed to be evinced, from *Ezek. xxxix. 3.* where speaking of Gog, he says, "I will smite thy bow out of thy left hand, and will cause thine arrows to fall out of thy right hand." The Scythians were remarkable for their skill in Archery.

The Magogians, spreading, with the descendants of Meshech and Tubal, to the northeast, in Asia, may have passed over Bhering's straits into America; and the aborigines of this country, may be the descendants of the Scythian archers.

CHAPTER. IV.

Shem.

ALLOTMENT OF SHEM.

Location. The descendants of Shem, the second son of Noah, settled in the Greater Asia; and their allotment may be considered as extending from the Mediterranean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean. Through this extensive district, we shall find his posterity scattered.

Boundaries. The allotment of Shem was bounded on the east, by the Pacific Ocean—on the south, by the Indian Ocean—on the west, by the Persian Gulf, Arabia, Canaan, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Lesser Asia—and on the north, by the Asiatic part of the allotment of Japheth.

Division. It may be considered as divided, according to his sons, Gen. x. 22.

1. The land of Elam.
2. " " " " Ashur.
3. " " " " Arphaxed.
4. " " " " Lud.
5. " " " " Aram.

SECTION I

LAND OF ELAM.

Elam.

This lay in the Southern part of the allotment of Location. Shem, embracing ancient Susiana, and the Hebrew Paras or Peres, called by the Greeks, Persis—by the Latins, Persia—and by its inhabitants, Phars or Fars. Both of these districts, and perhaps the chief of the allotment of Elam, was, after the days of Cyrus, called Persia. The reasons for thus locating the land of Elam, are as follows.

1. Ptolemy speaks of a people in Susiana, or not far from Babylonia, on the east of the waters of the Euphrates, whom he calls the Elimæi. And several profane authors, mention a country, near the Persian gulf, called Elymais.

2. Daniel speaks of a palace, in Shushan, in the land of Elam, Dan. viii. 2. Shushan, now Chuzistan, was the capital of ancient Susiana; and in the days of Nehemiah, it was the royal city of Persia, Neh. i. 1.

The land of Elam, was, probably, bounded on the Boundaries. east, by the river Indus—on the south, by the Erythrean Sea—on the west, by the Persian Gulf, and Arabia—and on the north, by the land of Arphaxad, or Media and Aria.

River. The river Choaspes, or Regia lympha choaspes, whose waters were so pure that the kings of Persia would drink no other, run by Shushan, or Susa. This, or one a little to the south of it, was the river Ulæus, the Ulai of Daniel, Dan. viii. 2.

SECTION II.

Ashur.

LAND OF ASHUR.

Location. There is no difficulty with respect to the location of the land of Ashur. It lay to the north of Persia, on the river Tigris, and was the same as Assyria. Ashur, says Josephus, was the founder of Nineveh, and thence came the Assyrians, Antiq. b. i. ch. 7. See also Gen. x. 11, 12.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Media, or the land of Arphaxad—on the south, by Persia, or the land of Elam—on the west, by the river Tigris—and on the north, by Armenia.

Cities. The principal cities of the land of Ashur as mentioned Gen. x. 11, 12.

Nineveh. 1. **NINEVEH.**—This was the capital of Assyria, and was one of the most ancient, potent, and largest cities in the world—comp. Gen. x. 11. Jonah, iii. 3. It was situated on the eastern bank of the Tigris, opposite to the present city, Mozul, or Mozil.

2. REHOBETH.—Its site is unknown.

Rehobeth.

3. CALAH.—This is supposed to have been situated on the greater Zab, or Lycus, not far from where it joins the Tigris.

4. RESEN.—This was a great city, and lay between Nineveh and Calah, Gen. x. 12.

SECTION III.

LAND OF ARPHAXAD.

Arphaxad.

This lay on the northern frontier of the allotment of Elam, embraced the kingdom of Media, and extended to the east of the Caspian Sea. The reasons for this location, are the following.

1. The Hebrew of Arphaxad is Arpachshad. See Gen. x. 22, margin. A country east of the Tigris, joining to Assyria, was known to the ancients, by the name of Arrapachitis, which is obviously, from Arpachshad.

2. The kings of Media, were called Arphaxad—Apocry. Jud. i. 1.

3. The family of Joktan, the great grandson of Arphaxad, as will be seen, settled east of Media.

The land of Arphaxad was bounded on the east, Boundaries. by the mountains of Kedem, or mountains in the

east—on the south, by the allotment of Elam, or Persia—on the west, by Assyria—and on the north, by Armenia, the Caspian Sea, and the land of Magog.

Division. As the division of the earth, was made in the days of Peleg, the great grand-son of Arphaxad, a separate portion was granted to the family of Salah, the son of Arphaxad—to that of Eber, the son of Salah—to that of Peleg, the son of Eber—and to that of Joktan, the brother of Peleg, Gen. x. 24, 25. These may be thus designated.

1. The settlement of Salah.
2. " " " Eber.
3. " " " Peleg.
4. " " " Joktan.

Salah.

SETTLEMENT OF SALAH.

Situation. This is supposed to have been located in the southwestern part of the allotment of Arphaxad. Within the province of Susiana, or near its borders, according to some ancient writers, there was a city called Sela.

Eber.

SETTLEMENT OF EBER.

Situation. Eber, it is probable, had his allotted settlement near his father; and there is some reason to suppose, that it lay north of Salah's, bordering on Assyria.

From this district, it would have been very easy for Terah, the descendant of Eber, and father of Abraham, to have emigrated to Mesopotamia. Terah lived in Mesopotamia when Abraham was called. Comp. Gen. xi. 31. Act. vii. 2—4.

SETTLEMENT OF PELEG.

Peleg.

With respect to Peleg, we cannot discover any traces of his settlement. It was, no doubt, in the neighbourhood of his kindred; and most likely, it lay on the east of Eber's, and between that, and Joktan's, which was situated in the eastern part of the plantation of Arphaxad.

SETTLEMENT OF JOKTAN.

Joktan

This lay east of the Caspian sea. Joktan, with his thirteen sons—Almodad, Sehleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, Obal, Abimael, Sheba, Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab—had “their dwelling from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar, a mount in the east,” or of Kedem, Gen. x. 26—30. Traces of Mesha and Sephar, may be discovered in Meshed, a city east of the Caspian Sea; and in the mountains Saraphi or Sariphi, that lay still farther east. Josephus, speaking of the sons of Joktan says, “they had their habitation from the river

Cophene,* in India, to the neighbouring part of Syria, alias, Aria." Antiq. B. I. ch. 7.

Ophir.

OPHIR AND HAVILAH.

Situation. With respect to the settlement of Ophir, many have placed it on the head waters of the Indus. To this country Solomon is supposed to have traded, 1 Kings ix. 26—28. Travellers speak of gold being found in the sands of this district.

Havilah. As to the settlement of Havilah, the brother of **Situation.** Ophir, and son of Joktan, it is supposed to have been in Cabul. Some think that Cabul was formerly written and pronounced Chabila, or Chavilah, which bears a resemblance to Havilah. The country of Cabul is noted for its fine gold.

In regard to the other sons of Joktan, there are no circumstances which seem to point out their settlements.

Media.

MEDIA.

Countries it embraced. The probable allotments of Salah, Eber, and Peleg, did, in process of time, form the kingdom of Media. This country is called Madai, in the Bible,

* Cophene was a branch of the Indus.

and for this reason, it is supposed, that it was the original settlement of Madai, the son of Japheth. That it was settled by emigrants from the family of Madai, in Lesser Asia, is very probable. The Greeks make Medus, the son of Jason and Medea, the founder of this kingdom. With the fable of the argonautic expedition, of Jason and Medea, and of their son Medus, it well agrees, to suppose, that emigrants from the *Ægæan* Sea, and from the north of the Euxine Sea—or descendants of Javan and Madai, did make their way through Colchis, and Armenia, and lay the foundation of the Median empire. This might have taken place about 40 years before the taking of Troy; and about 1240 before the coming of Christ.

Probably a colony from Madai.

Media was bounded on the east, by Aria—on the *Boundaries.* south, by Persia—on the west, by Assyria—and on the north, by Armenia, and the Caspian Sea.

The cities of Media, mentioned in the Bible, were *Cities.* Halah, Habor, and Hara. See *i. Chron. v. 26.* *ii. King. xvii. 6.*

The only river belonging to this District, mentioned *River.* in the Bible, is Gozan, *i. Chron. v. 26.*

Major Rennel supposed that he discovered traces of the cities, and of the river, named above, in

Supposed traces of these cities and river.

the northern part of Media, near the Caspian Sea. He found in that district, a river called Ozan, which he thinks is only a variation of Gozan. On a branch of this river; he found a city, by the name of Abhar, or Habar—and bordering on the river Ozan, he found a place very fertile, having in it a very strong position, called Calchal. This Abhar or Habar, and Calchal, he thinks, by allowing for the change of pronunciation, and spelling, through so many ages, may have once been called Habor and Halah. And in another district, called Tarom, or Tarim, he thinks he can trace the name of Hara.

Royal city. **EBCATANA.**—Now Hamdan, was the ancient capital of Media, Apocry. Jud. i. 1. Achmetha, mentioned by Ezra, was probably the name of this city, in his day; but some think that Achmetha, means a chest, or coffer, in which were kept the records of the nation. See Ezra vi. 2, margin.

SECTION IV.

Lud.

LAND OF LUD.

Situation.

Not in Lesser Asia.

There are difficulties, in ascertaining the allotted settlement of this son of Shem. It seems out of place, to look for it among those of the families of Japheth, or Ham. All attempts to fix it in Europe, or Africa, merely, on account of the resemblance of names, is by no means satisfactory. It is said that

London, and Lud-gate, received their names from a very ancient king called Lud—but it will not do to place the son of Shem in the British Isles, on account of this agreement of names. Josephus made the Lydians, in Lesser Asia, the descendants of Lud, on account of the similitude of names; and he has been, commonly, followed by Christian writers. It appears more consistent to look for the plantation of Lud, in the neighbourhood of his brethren. To the probability of his settling in the allotment of his father, the resemblance of names may, possibly, be added. On several maps of Asia, a distinguished place will be found, on the head waters of the Indus, or Ganges, in Thibet or Tibet, by the name of Ludack, or Luddack. These circumstances may favour the opinion of his settling east of his brother Arphaxad. But all is conjecture, with respect to the place of Lud's settlement.

Probably
in Thibet.

SECTION V.

LAND OF ARAM.

Aram.

The land of Aram, usually called Aramea, lay in the western part of the Greater Asia. “From Aram,” says Josephus, “came the Arameans—the Greeks call them Syrians;” *Antiq. B. I. ch. 7.* With respect to this, there can be no doubt. Syria, in our version of the Bible, is Aram in the Hebrew.

Boundaries. This allotment was bounded on the east, by the Caspian Sea, Media, and Assyria—on the south, by Babylonia, Arabia, and the land of Canaan—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Lesser Asia—and on the north, by the land of Meshech.

Division. Aramea, was divided, into the following districts of country.

1. Syria Proper.
2. Mesopotamia.
3. Armenia.

Syria.

S Y R I A P R O P E R .

Location. This district lay in the western part of Aramea, and is designated in Scripture, by Syria, without any epithet.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Mesopotamia—on the south, by Arabia, and the land of Canaan—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Armenia.

Division. Aram, or Syria Proper contained seven kingdoms, as will be seen by comparing 2. Sam. x. 6, 8. xiii. 37. viii. 5, 6, 9, which may be distinguished, as follows :

1. The Kingdom of Beth-Rehob, or Rehob.
2. “ “ “ Hamath.
3. “ “ “ Zobah.

4. The Kingdom of Damascus.
5. " " " Maachah.
6. " " " Geshur.
7. " " " Ish-Tob or Tob.

KINGDOM OF BETH-REHOB.

Beth-Rehob.

The kingdom of Beth-Rehob, called also Rehob, Location.
 II. Sam. x. 8, lay in the western part of Syria, on
 the Mediterranean Sea, and extended east, to the
 neighbourhood of Laish, as the following consider-
 ations will clearly show.

1. The inhabitants of Beth-Rehob dwelt on the border of that part of Canaan, which fell to the tribe of Asher—Judg. 1. 3. Asher, as we shall see, had his allotment in the northwestern corner of Canaan, including the city of Sidon.

2. The valley in which Laish lay, was the eastern boundary of Beth-Rehob. “The children of Dan built a city, in the valley that lieth by Beth-Rehob, and called it Dan: but the place before that was Laish, Judg. xviii. 28, 29.

It was bounded on the east, by the kingdom of Boundaries.
 Hamath—on the south, by Canaan—on the west,
 by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by
 unknown districts.

Hamath.

KINGDOM OF HAMATH.

Location. The kingdom of Hamath lay on the northern frontier of Canaan, and east of Rehob. This opinion is supported by Num. xiii. 21. "So they," the spies, "went up, and searched the land from the wilderness of Zin unto Rehob, as men come to Hamath." The meaning seems to be, that the spies went through the whole land of Canaan, to the point where Rehob and Hamath meet, or to the entering in to Hamath.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the kingdom of Zobah, on the south, by Canaan—on the west, by the kingdom of Rehob—and on the north, by unknown districts.

Cities. The cities belonging to this kingdom, were—

Riblah. 1. **RIBLAH.**—This was a city of Hamath, ii. King. xxiii. 38, and lay on the southern border, as the northern line of the land of Promise ran by it. Num. xxxiv. 11,

Hamath. 2. **HAMATH.**—This was situated in the southern border, i. King. viii. 65.

Zobah.

KINGDOM OF ZOBAH.

Location. This kingdom lay on the northeastern frontier of Canaan, as may appear from the following considerations.

1. It adjoined Hamath, *ii. Sam. viii. 3.*
2. It was probably, composed in part, of a territory taken from the kingdom of Hamath, *ii. Chron. viii. 3.*
3. It was in the neighbourhood of Damascus—
Compare *ii. Sam. viii. 5, 6, i. King. xi. 23.*

It was bounded on the east, by the kingdom of *Boundaries.*
Damascus—on the south, by the kingdom of Maachah
—on the west, by the kingdom of Hamath—and on
the north, by unknown regions.

There were two cities supposed to belong to this *Cities.*
kingdom—

1. Helbon—afterwards Aleppo. This was pro- *Helbon.*
bably in Zobah. *Ezek. xxvii. 18.*
2. Tadmor, *ii. Chron. viii. 3, 4.* afterwards called *Tadmor.*
Palmyra, *Joseph. Antiq. B. viii. ch. 2.* This lay in
the northeastern part of the kingdom.

KINGDOM OF DAMASCUS.

Damascus.

This kingdom, as we have seen, lay in the neighbourhood of Zobah. Perhaps it rose out of Zobah, in the time of David; or included the southeastern part of that kingdom, as it existed before David, *i. Kings. xi. 23.* It probably extended from the borders of Zobah, east, to the river Euphrates.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Euphrates *Boundaries.*
—on the south, by the kingdoms of Ish-Tob, and

Geshur—on the west, by the kingdom of Zobah—and on the north, by unknown regions.

City. **DAMASCUS** was the principal city of this kingdom.

Maachah.

KINGDOM OF MAACHAH.

The kingdom of Maachah, lay on the east of Jordan, having the country of Bashan, on its southern frontier, as the following considerations will show.

1. **Abel-Beth-Maachah**, a city in this kingdom, seems to have been within the lot of the tribe of Naphtali, **ii. Sam. xx. 14.** **i. Kings xv. 20.** **ii. Kings xv. 29.**

2. To provide for the allotment of the half tribe of Manasseh, beyond Jordan, the country of Bashan was subdued from the river Jabbok to the kingdom of Maachah, and Geshur, **Deut. iii. 11, 14, 16.** **Josh. xii. 5.** **Num. xxi. 24.**

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the kingdom of Geshur—on the south, by the country of Bashan—on the west by Canaan—and on the north, by the kingdom of Zobah.

City. **ABEL-BETH-MAACHAH.**—This was a city which lay in the western part of the kingdom.

Geshur.

KINGDOM OF GESHUR.

Location. The kingdom of Geshur, lay east of Maachah, having the country of Bashan on the south. This may by thus shown,

1. Maachah, and Geshur, evidently joined together, and lay on the northern frontier of the country of Bashan, Deut. iii. 11, 14, 16. Josh. xii. 5. Num. xxi. 24.

2. Maachah was the western kingdom, as it joined on Canaan. See Maachah.

It was bounded on the northeast and east, by the Boundaries. kingdom of Ish-Tob—on the south, by the country of Bashan—on the west, by the kingdom of Maachah—and on the north, by the kingdoms of Zobah, and Damascus.

KINGDOM OF ISH-TOB, OR TOB.

Ish-Tob.

The kingdom of Ish-Tob, called also the land of Tob, Judg. xi. 3, lay east of the mountains of Gilead, and south of Damascus. This appears probable, from the locations that have been given to the other kingdoms of Syria; and from the inhabitants of Ish-Tob appearing to be neighbours to the children of Ammon. Compare Judg. xi. ch. ii. Sam. x. 6, 8. Josh. xiii. 1—5.

It may be considered as bounded on the east, by Boundaries. the river Euphrates, or a country bordering upon it—on the south, by Arabia—on the west, by the mountains of Gilead—and on the north, by Damascus.

Rivers.

RIVERS OF SYRIA PROPER.

There are but two rivers mentioned in Scripture, that appear to belong to Aram, or Syria Proper, II. Kings v. 12.

Abana

1. **ABANA.**—This runs by Damascus, and empties into a small lake, east of that city. It is supposed to be the same as the ancient Chrysorroas, or modern Baradi.

Pharpar.

2. **PHARPAR.**—This united with the Abana, as it is thought, near the city of Damascus.

Volney observes that the city of Damascus, is furnished with three branches of the same river, which flows into a hollow, southeast, called Behairet el Mardi—Lake of the Meadow. Two of these branches are supposed to be the Abana and Pharpar. Trav. vol. II. p. 269.

Mountains.

MOUNTAINS OF SYRIA PROPER.

The most famous, lay in the western part, and were designated by the name of Lebanon, from a Hebrew word meaning white, on account of their tops being covered with perpetual snow.

While the Scriptures speak only of Lebanon, there were two ranges, which were distinguished by Lebanon, and Anti-Lebanon.

1. LEBANON.—This was the western range. It ^{Lebanon.} commenced in the northwest of Aram, or Syria, Proper—run south a number of leagues—then east—and then north, forming a kind of horse-shoe.

2. ANTI-LEBANON.—This was the eastern range. ^{Anti-Leba-}
^{nون.}

3. MOUNT HOR.—This ought to be called Hor-ha-hor, mountain beside the mountain. It was a southern peak of Lebanon, on the frontier of Canaan, Num. xxx. 7, 8. ^{Hor.}

4. HERMON.—This was a southern peak of Anti-^{Hermon.} Lebanon, and lay to the west of the kingdom of Geshur.

5. GILEAD.—This name designated a range of Gilead. mountains, extending south, from mount Hermon.

6. HILLS OF BASHAN.—These were peaks of the ^{Bashan.} mountains of Gilead, between the kingdoms of Maachah and Ammon.

MESOPOTAMIA.

^{Mesopota-}
^{mia.}

This is called in Scripture, ARAM-NAHARAIM, Location. Aram between the rivers—hence the Greeks called it Mesopotamia, from MESOS, between, and POTAMOS, river. It lay between the rivers Euphrates, and Tigris.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Tigris, ^{Boundaries.} which separated it from Assyria—on the south, by

Babylonia—on the west, by the Euphrates, which separated it from Syria—and on the north, by Armenia.

Division. Mesopotamia may be considered as having, very early, been divided, into Chaldea, and Padan Aram.

Chaldea.

CHALDEA.

A Province. That this was a district belonging to Mesopotamia, when Abraham was called, is thus evinced—Abraham who dwelt in Mesopotamia, Act. vii. 2—is said to have come out of the land of Chaldea, Act. vii. 4.

Situation. This district was situated in the eastern part of Mesopotamia. Compare Act. vii. 4. Gen. x. 31.

Why called Chaldea.

It is supposed, by some, to have been called Chaldea* from Chesed, a son of Nahor, brother of Abraham, Gen. xxii. 22. This, in after ages, grew into a distinct kingdom, II. chron. xxxvi. 17. Isa. xiii. 19.

City.

Ur, was a noted place in this province, Gen. xv. 7. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions a city of this name, between the city Nisibis, and the river Tigris.

* Hebrew Chasdim.

PADAN-ARAM.

Padan-
Aram.

This was the northwestern district of Mesopotamia. Compare Gen. x. 31. Act. vii. 4.

Padan-Aram, means the plains of Aram, or Syria— Why so called. or the cultivated and fruitful Aram, being more fertile than the interior parts of Mesopotamia.

A city, or noted place in this district, was Haran, city. Gen. xi. 31—called in the New Testament, Charran. Act. vii. 4. This lay in the western part of the district, as it is thought, on a river, that is called by the same name, in Greek writers, running into the Euphrates.

Haran is supposed to have taken its name from Origin of its name. Haran, the son of Terah, and father of Lot.

ARMENIA.

Armenia.

This division of Aramea, lay to the north of Syria, Location. and on the southern frontier of the allotments of Meshech and Tubal, sons of Japheth.

It is supposed to have received its name from Origin of the name. Aram, and Minni which was the name of a province in this district, meaning Aram, or Syria of Minni.

It was bounded on the east, by the Caspian sea— Boundaries. on the south, by Media, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and

Syria,—on the west, by Lesser Asia, or the land of Javan, and Gomer—and on the north, by the land of Meshech and Tubal.

Division. It may be considered as having been, very early, divided into the two following provinces.

1. The Province of Minni.
2. " " " Ararat.

Minni.

MINNI.

A Province. The reasons for making Minni a province of ancient Armenia, are as follows.

1. Josephus, quoting from Nicholaus of Damascus, has these words. "In the province of Minyas, in Armenia, there is a high mountain called Baris," Antiq. B. I. ch. 4.

2. The prophet Jeremiah calls upon the kingdoms of Ararat, Minni, and Ashkenaz, to war against Babylon, Jer. li. 27. The Minni of Jeremiah, is evidently the same, as the Minyas of Josephus.

Situation. Minni lay in the western part of Armenia. As the prophet calls upon Ararat, Minni, and Ashkenaz, to war against Babylon, so it is reasonable to suppose, that Minni lay adjoining Ashkenaz. Ashkenaz had his allotment, as we have seen, along the southern shores of the Euxine Sea.

That Ararat was a district, distinct from Minni, A Province. is manifest from the prophet's calling upon the kingdoms of Ararat and Minni, Jer. li. 27. And that it lay in Armenia is probable. Ararat, is rendered Armenia, Gen. viii. 4. by the Syriac version—and what the Seventy call Ararat, ii. King. xix. 37. they call Armenia, Isa. xxxvii. 38.

As Minni lay in the western, so Ararat lay in Situation. the eastern, or northeastern part of Armenia.

MOUNTAINS OF ARMENIA.

Mountains.

MOUNTAINS OF ARARAT, Gen. viii. 4.—These are Ararat. generally believed to be that range of mountains, known to the ancients, by the name of mount Taurus, which run through Armenia, and stretched to the East Indies. It may be said that the mountains of Ararat lay in Armenia, but were not limited by that country.

The particular peak, of the “mountains of Ararat,” Peak on which the ark rested, might have belonged to a country south of the Caspian Sea. This opinion is favoured by the saying of Moses, respecting the first emigrants of Noah’s family. “As they journeyed from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar,” Gen. xi. 2. Shinar was the valley in which Babylon was situated.

Sons of SETTLEMENTS OF THE SONS OF ARAM.
Aram.

In Aramea, or in this allotment of Aram, embracing Syria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, the four sons of the patriarch, had suitable shares—viz. Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. Gen. x. 23.

Uz.

SETTLEMENT OF UZ.

Situation. Josephus says that Uz, whom he calls Ousos, was the founder of Trachonites, and Damascus, Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. He is followed by Jerome and others.

It is probable, that he settled in the south of Syria, adjoining Arabia, for he is spoken of in connection with Edom, Lam. iv. 21. Jer. xxv. 20, 21. It is also probable, that his descendants spread through the greater part of Aram, or Syria Proper. As the prophet speaks of the “Kings of Uz,” Jer. xxv. 20. he may mean the kings of Damascus, Maachah, Geshur, and Ish-Tob.

Hul.

SETTLEMENT OF HUL.

Situation. Hul, may be written Chul—Josephus calls him Oulos, and places him, in Armenia, Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. Traces of the name of Hul or Chul, are supposed to be found in names of cities, and districts, throughout this part of Aramea—as, in Colchis, Chol, Cholua, Cholobetene.

SETTLEMENT OF GETHER.

Gether.

Gether, or Geter, may have settled on the Caspian Sea—Ptolemy mentions a city near the shores of the Caspian, by the name of *Getaræ*, and a country called *Getras*—which are supposed to bear an affinity to Gether.

SETTLEMENT OF MASH.

Mash.

“Mash, or Mes, called *Meshech*, 1. Chron. 1. 17. and *Mosoch* by the Seventy, Bochart believes inhabited Mount *Masius*, in Mesopotamia; and gave his name to the river *Mazecha*, whose source is there. Stephanus names the inhabitants of this district *Masieni*, or *Masiani*.” Calmet, Dict, word Mash.

CHAPTER V.

Ham.

ALLOTMENT OF HAM.

Location. The country settled by Ham and his descendants, included the southwestern part of Greater Asia, or the modern Arabia; and the whole of Africa. The evidences of this, are as follows.

1. The settlements of various branches, of the family of Ham, can be discovered, in the names of places, scattered through this vast territory.

2. Historical notices, of different kinds, both in sacred, and profane writers, as will be seen, clearly, show that the posterity of this patriarch, received this extensive district for their inheritance.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the waters of the Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf—on the south, by the Indian, and the Atlantic Oceans—on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

Division. This country was divided according to the sons of Ham. Gen. x. 6.

1. The land of **Cush.**
2. " " " **Mizraim.**
3. " " " **Put.**
4. " " " **Canaan.**

SECTION I.

LAND OF CUSH.

Cush.

The settlement of Cush, is designated by the land of Cush, and also by the name of Cushan, Hab. iii. 7. And as Cush in Hebrew means black, so the Greeks have named Cushan, Ethiopia, from Δ ITHO black, and ops, face—Cush, in our English Bible, is rendered Ethiopia.

The Land of Cush, or Ethiopia, included Arabia, in Asia; and extended into Africa, south of Egypt. The following considerations will make this plain.

1. Miriam and Aaron reproached Moses, on account of the Ethiopian, or Cushite, woman, whom he had married, Num. xii. 1. This woman was of the country of Midian, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. Exod. ii. 15.

2. Thus saith the Lord, “I will make the land of Egypt desolate from the tower of Syene, even unto the border of Ethiopia,” or Cush. Ezek. xxix. 10. This was designed to express the whole extent of Egypt. Syene according to Ptolomy, Strabo, Herodotus, and Pliny, lay in the southwest of Egypt.

His settle-
ment—how
designated.

Location
and extent.

3. The original settlements of the sons of Cush will be found in the southwestern part of Greater Asia.

4. We shall also find a country of Cushites, or Ethiopians, in Africa, south of Egypt.

Boundaries. Cushan, or Ethiopia, was bounded on the east, by the eastern branch of the Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf—on the south, by the Indian Ocean—on the west, by unknown regions in Africa, and by Egypt—and on the north, by Egypt, Canaan, and Syria.

General Division. The land of Cush, may be divided into two great portions—Cushan, or Ethiopia, in Asia; and Cushan, or Ethiopia, in Africa.

Cush in Asia.

CUSHAN, OR ETHIOPIA IN ASIA.

Boundaries. This portion was bounded on the east, by the eastern branch of the Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf—on the south, by the Erythræan, or Arabian Sea—on the west, by the Red Sea, and Egypt—and on the north, by Canaan, and Syria.

Division. Cush in Asia, may be divided according to the sons of this patriarch, Gen. x. 7, 8. who appear to have had their original settlements, in this district.

1. The land of Nimrod.
2. " " " Havilah.
3. " " " Sabtah.
4. " " " Raamah.
5. " " " Seba.
6. " " " Sabtecha.

LAND OF NIMROD.

Nimrod.

The beginning of Nimrod's kingdom, was ancient Situation—
Boundaries. Babylon, Gen. x. 10. This, in process of time, became the capital of a mighty empire. The probable boundaries, of the ancient kingdom of Babylon, were as follows. On the east, it was bounded by the Tigris—on the south, and on the west, by unknown districts—and on the north, by Mesopotamia.

The ancient cities of Babylonia, or the kingdom Cities. of Nimrod, were Babylon, Erech, Accad, and Calneh—Gen. x. 10.

I. BABYLON.—It is a remarkable circumstance, Babylon. that the site of this renowned city, is now unknown. All that can be said concerning it is—that it was situated on the Euphrates, some considerable distance above its confluence with the Tigris.

II. ERECH.—Ptolemy places on the common Erech. channel of the Euphrates and Tigris, a city which

he calls Arecca, and which is supposed by some, to be the ancient Erech.

Accad. III. ACCAD.—Site of it is unknown.

Calneh. IV. CALNEH.—No satisfactory traces of it, have been discovered.

Havilah.

LAND OF HAVILAH.

Situation. This lay some distance to the south of Babylonia—and on the eastern border of the land of Cush. In 1. Sam. xv. 7. it is said, that “Saul smote the Amalekites, from Havilah until thou comest to Shur, that is over against Egypt.” The Amalekites, according to this, lay between Havilah and Shur. Shur adjoined Egypt—the Amalekites extended from Shur, along the southern frontier of Canaan, towards the east. Havilah, of course was in the eastern part of the allotment of Cush, and very probably, lay on the head waters of the Persian Gulf, and chiefly within the western, and eastern branches of the Euphrates.

Productions. That part of Cush, or Arabia, in which Havilah was situated, abounded with the chief of all spices, and with all precious stones, and gold. Diodorus says, “that in Arabia, was found natural gold of so lively a colour, that it very much resembled the brightness of fire; and so fixed, that it wanted

neither fire, nor refining, to purify it." And he, and also, Strabo, asserts, that the riches of Arabia, consisted in precious stones, and excellent perfumes. That these accounts of Arabia, are applicable to that part of it, in which Havilah was situated, is evident, from Ezek. xxvii. 22.

LAND OF SABTAH.

Sabtah.

This adjoined the land of Havilah, on the south, Situation. and lay on the Persian Gulf. Ptolemy mentions a city in this district, by the name of Saphtha, which is supposed to bear a strong affinity to Sabtah.

LAND OF RAAMAH.

Raamah.

This lay south of Sabtah on the Persian Gulf. Situation. Raamah is written Regma in the Septuagint. Ptolemy mentions a city on this gulf, by the name of Regma.

Raamah had two sons, Sheba and Dedan.

Division.

1. SHEBAH.—This lay adjoining Raamah, on the Sheba. south or southwest. Shebah and Raamah, are mentioned together, Ezek. xxvii. 22. and were, probably, neighbours.

2. DEDAN.—This probably, joined to Sheba on Dedan. the southeast, and lay in the southeastern point of the allotment of Cush on the Gulf of Ormus. As

Sheba and Raamah, are mentioned together, so are Sheba and Dedan, Ezek. xxxviii. 13. And Bochart, according to Wells, says, that there was an ancient city, near the Gulf of Ormus, called Dedan. This country, according to some writers, is still called Dadena. See Calmet Dict. word Dadan.

Seba.

L A N D O F S E B A.

Situation. Seba joined to Sheba on the south or west; for they were neighbours—"The kings of Sheba and Seba," said the Psalmist, "shall offer gifts." Psal. lxxii. 10. See Rule 3. It of course, lay on the Erythæan or Arabian Sea. Thus Seba and Sheba were in the uttermost parts of the earth, with respect to Palestine. Compare Psal. lxxii. 10. 1. King. x. 1. Mat. xii. 42.

Sabtecha.

L A N D O F S A B T E C H A.

Situation. There are difficulties in locating the settlement of this son of Cush. Traces of his name, supposed to be found in Armenia, or Carmania, do not afford satisfactory evidence of his having settled in either of those countries, as it would remove him too far from his brethren. He, more likely had his allotment, on the eastern shores of the Red Sea; or he crossed over to Cushan or Ethiopia, in Africa, and gave to a district there the name of his father.

OTHER DWELLERS IN CUSHAN, IN ASIA,
DURING THE PATRIARCHAL AGE.

Passing northward from the allotments of Seba and Sabtecha, along the Red Sea to Egypt—then eastward along the frontier of Canaan—and then, again, northward, to the country of Syria, we shall meet with a number of settlements, in Cushan, or Arabia, that belonged to nations and families, of the Patriarchal age. Among these we may notice the following.

Districts in
the north of
Arabia.

LAND OF MIDIAN.

Midian.

The district here contemplated, was occupied by the descendants of Cush; for the daughter of Jethro, the priest of this country, whom Moses married, was a Cushite, or Ethiopian. Num. xii. 1.

By whom
settled.

Midian lay west of north from Seba, and Sabtecha, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. It, probably, embraced the mountains of Sinai, and Horeb, which stood on the peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, called the Elanitic Gulf, and the Sea of Suez. Jethro lived in the neighbourhood of Horeb. Exod. iii. 1.

Situation.

LAND OF ISHMAEL.

Ishmael.

Passing from the land of Midian, on the Red Sea, to the north, we come to a country, in which the

Location.

Ishmaelites, the descendants of Ishmael, son of Abraham and Hagar dwelt. Gen. xvi. 15.

Boundaries. The land of Ishmael was bounded on the east, by Havilah—on the south, probably, by the land of Midian, and of the Horites—on the west, by the land of Egypt—and on the north, by Canaan, and the country of the Emim, or Moabites. Compare Gen. xvi. 12. xxv. 17, 18. Deut. ii. 10. 18. xxxiv. 5.

City. Within the borders of the Ishmaelites, was the city of **SHUR**, which gave name to the wilderness of Shur. This lay on the Isthmus of Suez, the eastern frontier of Egypt. Ptolemy speaks of the city of Suratte, in Arabia Petræa, which, probably was the ancient Shur. And that it lay near to Egypt, is evident, from Exod. xv. 22.

Horites. COUNTRY OF THE HORITES.

Location. The Horim, or Horites, so called, as it is thought from their being Troglodites, or dwellers in caves, and holes of the rocks, had their habitations, in mount Seir, and the country around it. Deut. ii. 12. Gen. xiv. 6.

Boundaries. This country was bounded on the east, by the deserts of Arabia—on the South, by the deserts of Arabia, or the land of Sabta, or Seba—on the south-west and west by the land of Midian—and on the north

by the country of the Ishmaelites, which separated it from Canaan.

C O U N T R Y O F T H E A M A L E K I T E S . Amalekites.

The Amalekites were descendants of Amalek, grand Their origin. son of Esau. Gen. xxxvi. 10—12.

They appear to have taken possession of the Situation. country of the Ishmaelites; for they were scattered through the same district which they inhabited. Compare i. Sam. xv. 7. Gen. xxv. 17, 18.

The Kenites and Kenizzites—dwelt in the same Other tribes dwelt with them. district.

1. **T H E K E N I T E S .**—These were the children of Kenites— their origin. Moses' father-in-law. Judg. i. 16. i. Sam. xv. 6.

2. **T H E K E N I Z Z I T E S .**—These were of doubtful Kenizzites— their origin. origin.

L A N D O F E D O M . Edom.

“Esau is Edom” Gen. xxxvi. 1. and his descendants conquered, and took possession of the country of the Horim, or, Horites. “The Horim dwelt in Seir, beforetime, but the children of Esau succeeded them, when they had destroyed them from before them, and dwelt in their stead.” Deut. ii. 12. The Country of the ancient Edomites was the same then, as that of the Horites. Compare, also, Deut. ii. 5. Gen. xxxvi. 9, 43. See Horites.

Mountains. The land of Edom was rocky and mountainous.

Seir. 1. **THE MOUNTAINS OF SEIR.**—These commenced east, or southeast, of the Dead Sea, extended towards the Elanitic arm of the Red Sea, running through the whole country of Edom. Compare, Gen. xxxii. 3. xxxiii. 13. Josh. xi. 17. xii. 7.

Hor. 2. **MOUNT HOR.**—This was one of the peaks of Mount Seir, on the border of the land of Edom. Num. xx. 23. xxxiii. 37. On this mount Aaron died. Num. xx. 26, 28.

Moab.

LAND OF MOAB.

Location. The descendants of Moab, the son of Lot, Gen. xix. 37, dwelt in the country that had been possessed by the Emim, a people of gigantic stature, Deut. ii. 9, 10. This country lay north of the Amalekites, and on the east of the Dead Sea. Compare, Judg. xi. 18. Num. xxi. 13. 1. Sam. xv. 7.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, probably, by the land of the Midianites, the descendants of Abraham and Keturah—on the south, by the Amalekites—on the west, by the Dead Sea—and on the north, by the river Arnon, which separated it from the land of Ammon.

City. The capital of the land of Moab, was Ar, or Aroer on the river Arnon. Num. xxi. 28. Judg. xi. 26. Deut. ii. 29, 36.

LAND OF MIDIAN, SON OF ABRAHAM. Midian.

The descendants of Midian, son of Abraham and Location. Keturah, settled "eastward, in the east country." Gen. xxv. 1—6, and were neighbours to the Moabites, Num. xxv. 1—6. The Moabites, as we have seen, dwelt upon the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. The country of these Midianites, most probably, lay on their eastern frontier.

This land of Midian, was, probably, bounded on Boundaries. the east, by the desert of Arabia,—on the south, by the country of the Amalekites—on the west by the land of Moab—and on the north, by Syria.

LAND OF AMMON.*

Ammon.

The Ammonites, descendants of Ammon, son of Location. Lot, Gen. xix. 38, destroyed the Zuzim, or Zamzumim, a robust, and warlike people, and possessed their country, Deut. ii. 20, 21. This lay east of the Dead Sea, and Jordan, and extended from these waters, east, to the mountains of Gilead. Compare Judg. xi. 13. Numb. xxi. 24.

* The greater part of the country of the Moabites, and Ammonites, was conquered by the Amorites, from the west of Jordan. Moses retook this country from the Amorites. Sihon, and Og, were called two Amoritish Kings, Deut. iii. 8. See Amorites.

Boundaries. The country of Ammon was bounded on the east, by the mountains of Gilead—on the south, by the river Arnon, which separated it from the country of Moab—on the west, by the Dead Sea, and the River Jordan—and on the north, by the River Jabbok, which separated it from the kingdom of Bashan.

Cities. The principal cities which belonged to the country of Ammon, were the following.

Heshbon. 1. **HESHBON.**—This was the royal city. Num. xxi. 25, 26, and lay twenty miles east from Mount Pisgah.

Bezer. 2. **BEZER.**—Deut. iv. 43. Josh. xx. 8. This lay in the southeastern part, and was afterwards a city of refuge.

Succoth. 3. **SUCCOTH.**—This lay on the river Jabbok. Gen. xxxiii. 17. Josh. xiii. 27.

Ramoth. 4. **RAMOTH.**—This lay in Gilead. Deut. iv. 43. In after ages it was a city of refuge. Josh. xx. 8.

Bashan.

LAND OF BASHAN.

Location. The land of Bashan,* lay north of Ammon, and extended from Jabbok north to Mount Hermon, or the

* Og, an Amoritish king, possessed Bashan when Moses conquered it. Josh. xii. 4, 5.

Syrian kingdoms of Maachah and Geshur. Josh. xii. 1—5. Deut. iii. 11—17.

It was bounded on the east, by Mount Gilead—Boundaries. on the South, by the river Jabbok—on the west, by the waters of Jordan—and on the north, by the Syrian kingdoms or Maachah and Geshur.

A noted district, or province, in this Kingdom, Province. was, Argob. Deut. iii. 13—5.

Among the cities of Bashan, were the following. Cities.

1. **GOLAN,** Deut. iv. 43. Josh. xx. 8. xxi. 27. Golan. This lay in the northern part of the kingdom, and was afterward a city of refuge.

2. **EDREI,** Josh. xii. 4.—This lay in the southern Edrei. part of Bashan.

3. **ASHTAROTH,** Josh. xii. 4.—The situation of Ashtaroth. this city is unknown.

CUSHAN, OR ETHIOPIA IN AFRICA.

Cush in Africa.

That some of the descendants of Cush passed Location. into Africa, at an early period, and settled south of Egypt, is universally admitted. Some think that the family of Sabtecha had its original allotment in this country, as no traces of his settlement on the east of the Red sea, are discovered. The Cush or Ethi-

opia, referred to in Ezek. xxix. 10. Jer. xiii. 23, Psal. lxxiv. 13—many suppose must be Cush, or Ethiopia south of Egypt.

Boundaries. Cush, or Ethiopia, in Africa, was bounded on the east, by the Red Sea—on the south, and on the west, by unknown regions in Africa—and on the north by Egypt, and Lybia.

SECTION II.

Mizraim.

LAND OF MIZRAIM.

Location and extent.

The allotment of this son of Ham, is universally placed, by writers on Biblical Geography, in the northeastern part of Africa, joining to the land of Cush in Asia. We shall consider it, as including the countries of Egypt, and Libya, for the following reasons—

1. The name Mizraim in the Hebrew Bible is translated by the word Egypt, in our version—and this country is still called Masr, by the Arabians; and Misr, by the Turks—which are either the singular forms of Mizraim, or words derived from it.

2. Libya, a country joining to Egypt, on the west, and probably, in ancient times, a part of the same dominion; took its name, most likely, from a son of Mizraim, the same, as Egypt, and different parts of it, are supposed to have taken their names, as will be seen, from different sons of this patriarch.

It was bounded on the east, by the Isthmus of Boundaries Suez, and the Red sea—on the south, by Ethiopia, or Cush in Africa—on the west, by the land of Put—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The allotment of Mizraim may be divided into Division. Egypt, and Libya.

E G Y P T.

Egypt.

The word Egypt is from Caphtor, son of Mizraim; Origin of the name. Greek ΑΙΑ ΚΑΦΤΟΣ, land of Caphtor, or ΑΙΓΑΙΟΠΤΟΣ—Latin, ΑΞΙΓΡΙΤΟΣ—English, Egypt.

Egypt was bounded on the east, by the Isthmus Boundaries. of Suez, and the Red Sea—on the south, by Cush, or Ethiopia in Africa—on the west, by Libya—and on the north by the Mediterranean Sea.

Egypt was very anciently divided, into Upper and Division. Lower Egypt—but it is difficult to fix the separating line. It was sometimes divided into Upper Egypt—Heptanomis, containing seven of those Nomes, or provinces, into fifty three of which, the whole country was divided—and Lower Egypt.* The former division will answer the purpose of the present abstract.

* According to this division, Lower Egypt extended south to the apex of the Delta, or stem of the pear. Heptanomis, from this to Hermopolis Magna, now Ashmuneim, about midway between the Delta and the city of Thebes—and Upper Egypt, from Hermopolis Magna to Ethiopia in Africa.

Upper
Egypt.

U P P E R E G Y P T .

Situation. Upper Egypt was the southern part of the country, and joined to Cush, or Ethiopia in Africa.

How called by the Greeks. This part of Egypt was called by the Greeks Thebais, from the noted city Thebes, in this district. By the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, it was called Pathros, as we shall see, in contemplating the probable allotments of the Sons of Mizraim.

Cities. Among the cities of upper Egypt, were the following.

Cyrene. 1. **CYENE.**—This lay on the extreme Southern border of the country. Ezek. xxix. 10.

Pathros. 2. **PATHROS.**—This is thought to be a distinguished city, in the south of Egypt, giving name to the whole of the southern district. See Wells—and compare Jer. xliv. 1. 15. Ezek. xxix. 14. xxx. 13.

No. 3. **No, or AMMON-NO.**—No, in Jer. xlvi. 15. Ezek. xxx. 16.—the Seventy call Diospolis, city of Jove—the name which the Greeks gave to the magnificent city of Thebes. No is considered by many to be the same as Thebes. See Wells.

Lower
Egypt.

L O W E R E G Y P T .

Situation. Lower Egypt extended along the Mediterranean Sea, from the River of Egypt, which separated it from Canaan, on the northeast, to the border of Libya

on the west. Among the cities, in Lower Egypt, the Cities. following may be noticed.

1. **ZOAN.**—Isa. xix. 11. called by the Seventy Zoan. Tanin, or Tanis, was situated on the second channel, or branch, of the Nile, counting from the east; or on the Tanitic branch; and not far from the sea. Zoan, or Tanis, was the oldest city in Egypt, and the residence of the ancient princes of that country. Num. xiii. 22.

2. **NOPH.**—Isa. xix. 13. Jer. ii. 16. Ezek. xxx. Noph. 13, 16—called by Hosea, Moph. ix. ch. 6. ver. and by the Seventy, Memphis. Noph, Moph, or Memphis, was situated a few miles south of where the Nile divides into different branches. According to Strabo, it was eleven miles from the Delta.

3. **TAHPANHES,** Tahapanhes, Tapanhes, or Hanes, Hanes. Jer. xliv. 1. Isa. xxx. 4. called by the Seventy, Taphnas—is supposed to be the Daphne of the Greeks. If so, it was situated on the eastern, or Pelusiotic branch of the Nile.

4. **SIN.**—Ezek. xxx. 15, is thought to be the Sin. Pelusium of the Greeks, which they so called, from PELOS, mud. Sin, in Arabic, means mud, or dirt. If Sin be the same as Pelusium, it was situated on the eastern, or Pelusiotic branch of the Nile.

Migdol. 5. **MIGDOL.**—This was a border city on the Red Sea. *Exod. xiv. 1.*

On. 6. **ON.** *Gen. xli. 45.*—This was called by the Seventy, Heliopolis, a city of the Sun. Heliopolis was situated at the apex of the Delta.

Rameses and Pithom. 7. **RAMESES AND PITHOM.**—These were treasure cities, built by the Israelites, *Exod. i. 11.* and they were situated in the land of Goshen, which lay on the eastern side of the Nile, and the Pelusiotic branch. That Rameses lay on the eastern side of the Nile is evident; for the Israelites, on leaving Egypt, did not cross the waters of the Nile. Compare *Gen. xlvi. 10. xlvii. 11. Exod. xii. 37. xiii. 20. xiv. 2.*

Rivers. The following were the principal rivers belonging to Egypt.

River of Egypt. 1. **THE RIVER OF EGYPT.**—This is mentioned as the river which separated Egypt, on the northeast, from Canaan, *Gen. xv. 18.* By the river of Egypt, some understand the Nile; but there are difficulties attending this opinion. The Seventy, call the stream of Egypt, *Isa. xxvii. 12,* which may be the same as the river of Egypt, *Gen. xv. 18, Rhinocorura.**

* Sometimes written Rhinocolura.

Dr. Butler places on his map of ancient Egypt, a town by the name of Rhinocorura, in the extreme northeast of that country, about twenty miles south of Gaza; but no river. Modern travellers, who have visited this district, have not discovered any river. They have, however, visited this part, only in the dry seasons. One, speaks of a bed of a river. Perhaps, the River of Egypt is a small stream, near the town Rhinocorura, now, El-Arish, that dries up in mid-summer; or it may be the *Torrens Aegypti* that runs into the Sirbonian Bog, which lay some distance west of the town Rhinocorura, and east of the Pelusiotic mouth of the Nile, near Mount Casius.

2. **THE NILE.***—This, in a sense, is the only Nile. river of Egypt. It rises south of Egypt—runs north through the whole length of the country, about six hundred miles, from Syene, to the Mediterranean Sea; and formerly emptied into it, by the seven following branches, or mouths, as designated by the Latins. Beginning at the east—

1. **Ostium Pelusiaca**—from the city Pelusium. Mouths of the Nile.
2. **Ostium Taniticum** “ “ “ Tanis.
3. **Ostium Mendesium**, “ “ “ Mendes.
4. **Ostium Phatniticum.**
5. **Ostium Sebennyticum**, “ “ “ Sebennytus.

* Called by Jeremiah, Sihor. Jer. ii. 18.

6. **Ostium Bolbitinum**, from the city **Bolbitine**.
7. **Ostium Canopicum** " " " **Canopus**.

Some of the above mouths, or channels, are at present nearly lost.

Rahab or
Delta.

RAHAB OR DELTA.

Situation. The country which lay between the eastern, and western branches of the Nile, was called, as is supposed, Rahab, Psa. lxxxvii. 4. by the Hebrews, on account of its resembling a pear, in its shape—from **RAAB**, or **RAHAB**, a pear. The Egyptians call it Rib, or Riph, a word meaning a pear. The Greeks called this district **DELTA**, because it was triangular, and resembled, in shape, their letter **Delta**.

Why so
called.
Libya.

L I B Y A.

Location. This district, in the allotted settlement of Mizraim, lay to the west of Egypt. This country is included in the plantation of Mizraim, for the following reasons.

1. Josephus says, that Labim, the way in which he writes the name of Mizraim's son Lehabim, erected a colony, and gave it the name of Libya.
2. There is a strong affinity between Lehabim, or Labim, and Libya.

Boundaries. Libya was bounded on the east, by Egypt—on the south, by **Cush**, or **Ethiopia**, in Africa—on

the west, by the land of Put—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

For the sake of description, Lybia may be divided Division. into Upper, and Lower Lybia.

U P P E R L I B Y A .

Upper
Lybia.

This may be viewed as bounded on the east, by Boundaries. Upper Egypt—on the south, by the Cushanic, or Ethiopic Country—on the west, by the allotment of Put—and on the north, by Lower Lybia.

This district, probably, extended into the interior Extent. of Africa, and its inhabitants mingled with the Ethiopians. See Jer. xlvi. 9. Ezek. xxx. 5.

L O W E R L I B Y A .

Lower
Lybia.

This lay on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, Boundaries. and it may be viewed as bounded on the east, by Lower Egypt—on the south, by Upper Lybia—on the west, by the allotment of Put—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

S E T T L E M E N T S O F T H E S O N S O F M I Z R A I M .

Settlements
of the sons
of Mizraim.

Through the extensive country, that we have contemplated, embracing Egypt and Lybia, the settlements of the sons of Mizraim were scattered. In noticing the probable locations, and relative position,

of the settlements of these sons of the patriarch, we may observe the following order,—beginning at the north of Egypt—proceeding south, through this country—and then north, through Libya, to the Mediterranean Sea.

1.	-	-	Casluhim.
2.	-	-	Capthorim.
3.	-	-	Ananim.
4.	-	-	Pathrusim.
5.	-	-	Ludim.
6.	-	-	Naphtuhim.
7.	-	-	Lehabim.

Casluhim.

Situation. Casluhim, it is thought, settled in the northeastern part of Egypt, or between the Delta, and the River of Egypt, for the following reasons.

1. In this district is found a mount, that, in ancient times, was called Casius, a town called Casium, and a country called Casiotis—all retaining somewhat of the name Casluh, or Casluhim.

2. Out of Casluhim, came Philistim, Gen. x. 14. The Philistim, or Philistines that spread along the Mediterranean Sea, in the west of Canaan, were from Capthor. Amos ix. 7. Jer. xlvi. 4. a name that was more particularly given to the district of Lower Egypt. It is very probable, that Casluhim settled in that part of Egypt which adjoined Canaan.

C A P H T O R I M.

Caphtorim

For the following reasons, the original settlement Situation. of Caphtorim is placed in the Rahab, or Delta.

1. Caphtorim and Casluhim, were evidently neighbours, Gen. x. 14. and they seem to have intermixed, in such a way, as to be spoken of as one and the same people. Compare Gen. x. 14. Amos. ix. 7.

2. Vitrunga thinks the word Caphtorim denotes the pomegranate, quince, or other round fruit; hence, it has been taken for the Rahab—others think this word denotes island, or islands; and hence it has been supposed to be the same as the Rahab, or Delta.

3. It is said, that Caphtor is what the Arabians call Damietta—Damietta is believed to be the ancient Pelusium, which lay on the Pelusiotic branch of the Nile.

4. In Jer. xlvi. 4. it is said, “The Lord will spoil the Philistines, the remnant of the country,” margin, isle, “of Caphtor;” meaning, as is thought, the Rahab, or Delta, which was surrounded by water.

A N A N I M.

Ananim.

It is difficult to say, in what part Ananim originally settled. Saadias, in his Arabic version, calls the Ananim, Alexandrians. Biblical geographers, generally, place Ananim west of the Rahab, or Delta, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Situation.

Q*

Pathrusim

PATHRUSIM.

Situation. The Pathrusim, most likely settled in Upper Egypt. This district, seems to be distinguished, in Scripture, from the northern, or lower part, properly called Caphtor, or Egypt, by the name of Pathros. Compare Isa. xi. 11. with Ezek. xxix. 14. and Jer. xliv. 1. with Ezek. xxx. 14—16. Deut. ii. 23. Jer. xlvi. 4.

Ludim.

LUDIM.

Situation. For the following considerations, Ludim is placed in Upper Libya.

1. Ludim and Pul, or Phul are mentioned together, Isa. lxvi. 19. and likely, were neighbours. Phul is supposed to be the father of the ancient Philæ. The Philæ are placed, in *Contra Syenen*—opposite Syene, on the borders of Upper Libya. They no doubt, gave name to the Island Philæ, in the river Nile, on the southern boundary of Egypt, and were the ancestors of the present Pholeys of Africa.

2. Ludim, and Cush, or Ethiopia in Africa, and Put, or Phut, are mentioned together. Compare Jer. xlvi. 9. Ezek. xxvii. 10. xxx. 5. From these considerations, it appears probable, that Ludim originally settled on the frontier of Upper Egypt, in Libya, and that the family extended west, and southwest, into the interior of Africa, having the Ethiopians on one side, and the descendants of Put, or Phut, on

the other. Put, as we shall see, settled in the west, and northwest of Africa.

NAPHTUHIM.

Naphtuhim.

Naphtuhim is placed, in Lower Libya, and on the western frontier of Lower Egypt. Wells agrees with Bochart in this situation of Naphtuhim; and thinks that it is rendered very probable, from the obvious remainder of the name, in a place, in this district, called by Ptolemy, Aptuchi Fanum.

LEHABIM.

Lehabim.

Lehabim is placed in the northwestern part of the district that we have contemplated under the name of Libya.* Josephus says, "Labim," the way he writes Lehabim, erected a colony, and gave it the name of Libya. Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. The Labim of Josephus, is supposed to be the Lubim of the Prophet Nahum. In Nahum, iii. 9. Lubim is mentioned as a neighbour to Put or Phut. Put, or Phut, as it will be seen, was situated on the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.

* Libya, at first, was a name that belonged to the district west of Lower Egypt; but, in after ages, it was extended to the whole country west of Egypt.

SECTION III.

Put.

LAND OF PUT.

Location. Put, or as the name may be written, Phut, son of Mizraim, made, as it is supposed, his first settlement, within the borders of Libya, but his descendants extended their plantations into the country, since called Mauritania.

Josephus says—"Phut was the conductor of Libya, whose settlements were from him called Phutæi. And we read in divers Greek historians of a river in Mauritania of this name," ie. Phut, "and of a country bordering upon it which is called Phute." Antiq. B. I. ch. 7. St. Jerome establishes what Josephus relates, respecting the river, and country, in Mauritania. He says, that, in his day, there was a river, in Mauritania, called Phut; and that, from this, the adjacent country was called, Regio Phytensis, the land of Phut.

Boundaries. The settlements of Phut, were bounded on the east, by Libya—on the south, by undefined districts, on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

SECTION IV.

Canaan.

LAND OF CANAAN.

Location. The allotment of Canaan, the youngest son of Ham, lay in the western part of Greater Asia, on

the Mediterranean sea. With respect to this, there is no doubt.

The land of Canaan was bounded on the east, by *Boundaries.* a line drawn from Laish, or Lasha, to Sodom, in the vale of Siddim—on the south, by a line from Sodom, to the river of Egypt—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by a line from Sidon to Laish, or Lasha. Compare Gen. x.

19. Josh. xv. 47.

The original division of this district, according to *Division.* the sons of Canaan, was as follows. See Gen. x.
15—20.

1.	.	.	.	.	Sidonians.
2.	.	.	.	.	Hittites.
3.	.	.	.	.	Jebusites.
4.	.	.	.	.	Amorites.
5.	.	.	.	.	Gergashites.
6.	.	.	.	.	Hivites.
7.	.	.	.	.	Arkites.
8.	.	.	.	.	Sinites.
9.	.	.	.	.	Arvadites.
10.	.	.	.	.	Zemarites.
11.	.	.	.	.	Hamathites.

How the families of these sons of Canaan were originally situated we cannot tell, with any degree of certainty.

Some of
these fam-
ilies soon
emigrated.

Soon after their original settlements, they extended their plantations, or sought new ones. Gen. x. 18.

In further examining the plantations of the descendants of Canaan, we may notice—

1. Which of his sons appear to have left the original allotment, before it was given to the descendants of Shem, as intimated, Gen. ix. 25, 26.
2. What families, or tribes, were settled in it, when the Israelites subdued, and took possession of it.

Families
that emi-
grated.

**SONS OF CANAAN THAT LEFT HIS
ALLOTMENT.**

The descendants of five of the sons of Canaan, appear to have formed settlements beyond the limits of the country assigned him.

1.	-	The	-	Arkites.
2.	-	-	-	Sinites.
3.	-	-	-	Arvadites.
4.	-	-	-	Zemarites.
5.	-	-	-	Hamathites.

Arkites.

ARKITES.

Situation.

These, as it is supposed, moved into the mountains of Lebanon, and settled about the city of Arce, mentioned by Ptolemy, and other geographers. Arce, is thought to be retained in Arka, which is situated in the mountains, little north of east from Tripoli.

SINITES.

Sinites.

The Sinites, are considered to have settled near the Arkites, and their situation to be indicated by a city, near the Arkite plantation, called Sin. The district in which the city of Sin lay, retained this name, in the days of Jerome, as he informs us, though the city itself had disappeared.

ARVADITES.

Arvadites.

In the Island Aradus, now Ravad, lying on the coast of Syria, is preserved, as it is thought, the Hebrew Arvad. It can easily be imagined that the children of Arvad, being disturbed in their original settlement, moved to this Island; and, in process of time, passed into the country over against it.

ZEMARITES.

Zemarites.

On the coast, near Aradus, there was an ancient city, called Simyra. This is supposed to have received its name from the father of the Zemarites, who might be called Zemar. The Zemarites, Arvadites, Sinites, and Arkites, were, probably neighbours, on the coast, and in the adjoining mountains, of Syria.

HAMATHITES.

Hamathites.

The Hamathites, as we have seen, formed a Syrian Kingdom, which lay between Beth-Rehob, and

Zobah, on the northern frontier of Canaan. See kingdom of Hamath.

Families
that remain-
ed in Ca-
naan.

D W E L L E R S I N C A N A A N , W H E N T H E
I S R A E L I T E S S U B D U E D I T .

There were, at the time, when the Israelites subdued and took possession of Canaan, nine communities, or societies of people, within its limits, that were of Canaanitish origin, except one. Compare Josh. iii. 10. xiii. 2, 3. xix. 28. xxiv. 11. Judg. i. 31. iii. 3.

1.	-	The	-	Sidonians.
2.	-	-	-	Hivites.
3.	-	-	-	Gergashites.
4.	-	-	-	Canaanites.
5.	-	-	-	Amorites.
6.	-	-	-	Jebusites.
7.	-	-	-	Perrizzites.
8.	-	-	-	Hittites.
9.	-	-	-	Philistines.

Sidonians.

S I D O N I A N S .

Location. There can be no doubt with respect to their canton, as it is marked by the noted city Sidon, which lay in the northwest corner of Canaan. Gen. x. 19.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east and south, by the canton of the Hivites—on the west, by the Mediter-

ranean Sea—and on the north, by the Kingdom of Beth-Rehob in Syria.

H I V I T E S .

Hivites.

The canton of the Hivites, lay in the northeastern borders of Canaan. “The Hivites dwelt in Mount Lebanon, from Baal-Hermon, unto the entering in of Hamath.” Judg. iii. 3.

Location.

It was bounded on the east, by the kingdom of Boundaries. Maachah, in Syria—on the south, by the cantons of the Gergashites, and Canaanites—on the west, by the canton of the Sidonians—and on the north, by the Kingdom of Hamath, in Syria.

G E R G A S H I T E S .

Gergashites.

The canton of the Gergashites, is supposed to have been small, and to have adjoined the Sea of Gennezzareth. We read of a people called Gergasens, as late as the days of our Saviour. Mat. viii. 28. which seems to preserve some remainder of the name of Gergash, the father of the Gergashites. This people, at the time of our Lord, dwelt on the east of Gennezzareth, but it is easy to suppose, that they crossed over this sea, when their country, on the west of it, was subdued by the Israelites.

It was bounded, on the east, by the Sea of Boundaries. Gen- nezzareth—on the South, by the canton of the Ca-

naanites—and on the west, and north, by the canton of the Hivites.

Canaanites.

CANAANITES.

Who they were. When the spies returned from examining the country of Canaan, they reported that the Hittites, Jebusites, and Amorites, dwelt in the mountains; and that the Canaanites dwelt by the Sea, and by the coast of Jordan. Numb. xiii. 29. Thus they spoke of the Canaanites, as a people, composing a part of the Canaanish nation; or as different families dwelling together, in one canton. By this general name, it is thought that they spoke of a mixed multitude of the descendants of Canaan, who had been driven from their homes, probably by the Philistines, and were now settled together, without distinction of family names, as a single community.

Location. This mixed people, of several families of Canaan, dwelt by the Mediterranean Sea, and the coast of Jordan, and north of the Hittites, Jebusites, and Amorites. Numb. xiii. 29. Josh. xi. 3.

Boundaries. The canton of the Canaanites, was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—on the south, by the canton of the Amorites, and country of the Philistines—on the west by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by the cantons of the Hivites, and Gergashites.

AMORITES.

Amorites.

This Canton, lay in the mountainous parts of the country of Canaan, and as we should conclude from Numb. xiii. 29. between the Canaanites and Jebusites.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan Boundaries.
—on the South, by the canton of the Jebusites—on the west, by the country of the Philistines—and on the north, by the canton of the Canaanites.

The Amorites seem to have extended their dominions beyond the limits of their canton, in the land of Canaan. Before the Israelites entered Canaan, they had conquered and possessed the country of the Ammonites east of Jordan, from the river Arnon to the river Jabbok; and from Mount Gilead, to the river Jordan. Deut. ii. 24—37. Judg. xi. 21, 22. Extended their dominion.

They had also conquered, and possessed the country north of Jabbok, up to Mount Hermon. So, at the time the Israelites took possession of their promised inheritance, the Amorites had the dominion of the whole of the country east of Jordan, from the river Arnon, to Mount Hermon—and from Mount Gilead, to the river Jordan. Deut. iii. 8, 17.

JEBUSITES.

Jebusites.

The Jebusites, dwelt in the country about Jebus, afterwards called Jerusalem, i. Chron. xi. 4. and their canton lay between those of the Amorites, and Hittites. Numb. xiii. 29. Location.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—on the south, by the cantons of the Hittites and Perrizzites—on the west, by the country of the Philistines—and on the north, by the canton of the Amorites.

Perrizzites.

PERRIZZITES.

Location. The Perrizzites, are, generally, admitted to be of Canaanitish origin, and they are located, by many, between the Jebusites and Hittites, on the hills, near the Dead Sea. Josh. xvii. 15. Some think, that their origin is doubtful—that, as their name seems to import separated, or dispersed, they were the nomads of Canaan, and had no settled habitations.

Boundaries. Allowing them to possess a canton—it was, probably, bounded on the east, by the Dead Sea—on the south, by the canton of the Hittites—and on the west, and north, by the canton of the Jebusites.

Hittites.

HITTITES.

Location. The Hittites, dwelt about Kirjath-arba, which was called Hebron. Gen. xxiii. 2. This was in the south of Canaan. The Hittites occupied the northern frontier of the Amalekites, who dwelt, as we have seen, in the northern border of Arabia. Numb. xiii. 29.

Boundaries. Their canton, was bounded on the east, by the plains of Siddim, or the Dead Sea—on the south, by Arabia—on the west, by the country of the Philis-

tines—and on the north, by the cantons of the Jebusites, and Perrizzites.

PHILISTINES.

Philistines.

The Philistines, were descendants of Mizraim. Location. They came out of Egypt, and spread along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Deut. ii. 23.

The country of the Philistines, was bounded on the ^{Boundaries.} east, by the cantons of the Amorites, Jebusites, and Hittites—on the south, by the River of Egypt—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, most probably, by the canton of the Canaanites.

The country of the Philistines, was divided, into ^{Division.} five principalities. Josh. xiii. 3.

1. The Principality of Gaza.
2. " " " Ascalon.
3. " " " Ashdod.
4. " " " Ekron.
5. " " " Gath.

PRINCIPALITY OF GAZA.

Gaza.

Gaza, was in the southwestern part of Canaan— Situation. lay on the Mediterranean Sea—and extended, with her towns, and villages, unto the River of Egypt. Josh. xv. 47.

PRINCIPALITY OF ASCALON.

Ascalon.

This lay north of Gaza, and upon the shore of ^{Situation.} the Mediterranean Sea. Josephus says, that it was
9*

five hundred and twenty furlongs from Jerusalem,
about sixty-five miles. Jew. War. B. iii. ch. 1.

Ashdod.

PRINCIPALITY OF ASHDOD.

Situation. Ashdod, called by the Greeks, and in Act. viii. 40. Azotus, lay north of Ascalon; and was also situated on the Mediterranean Sea.

Ekron.

PRINCIPALITY OF EKRON.

Situation. Ekron, called by the Greeks, Accaron, was the most northerly of the five cities, or principalities of the Philistines, that lay upon the Mediterranean Sea.

Gath.

PRINCIPALITY OF GATH.

Situation. Gath, was situated in the interior; perhaps a little to the north of east from Ashdod. There is no certain knowledge of its local position.

PART II.

AN ABSTRACT

OF

JEWISH GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE PROMISED LAND.

Promised
Land.

By the Promised Land, is meant, that district of country, which the Lord promised to Abraham, that his posterity should possess. Heb. xi. 9. Gen. xii. 7. xiii. 15.

Why so
called.

This district of country, has been designated, by different names, besides that of the Promised Land.

Designated
by other
names.

1. By the Land of Canaan—because the allotment of Canaan, the youngest son of Ham, formed, the most distinguished part of it. Gen. xii. 5.

Canaan.

2. By the Land of Israel—because the descendants of Jacob, who possessed it, were called Israelites. Ezek. xii. 19. Gen. xxxii. 28. 1. Sam. xiii. 19.

Israel.

3. By the Land of Judah—perhaps, because Judah, was a distinguished tribe, in obtaining possession of the country. Deut. xxxiv. 2. Ruth. i. 7. 1. Chron. v. 1, 2.

Judah.

4. By the Land of Judea—because, the province of Judah, or Judea, was the country to which the Israelites first returned after the captivity. Ezra v. 8.

Judea.

Palestine. 5. By the name of Palestine—from the Philistines, who dwelt in the western part of ancient Canaan, on the Mediterranean Sea. Exod. xv. 14.

Holy Land. 6. By the Holy Land—because it was chosen by God to be the dwelling place of the people, whom he set apart, to be his worshippers. Zech. ii. 12. II. Chron. xxxvi. 15.

Extent. With respect to the extent of this country, it may be remarked, that according to the original promise to Abraham, and to what was afterwards agreed upon and settled, it comprised ancient Canaan; and extended southward, to the eastern arm of the Red Sea; and eastward, to the river Euphrates. But the eastern, and southern, boundary lines, cannot now, be drawn with any degree of certainty. Compare Gen. xv. 18, 21. Numb. xxxiv. 1, 2. Deut. xi. 24. Josh. i. 4. xi. 16, 17. xii. 1, 7. xv.

Boundaries. While we cannot, accurately, draw the entire eastern, and southern, boundary lines; it may be said in general, that the Promised Land, was bounded on the east, by the river Euphrates—on the south, by the Elanitic Gulf, or eastern arm of the Red Sea—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Syria.

Among whom divided. The Promised Land was divided into twelve portions, one to each of the tribes of Israel, except to

that of Levi. To this tribe were given forty-eight cities, as places of residence; and they were supported by the tythes of the other tribes. Numb. xxxv. 1, 6. Josh. xvii. 7. xxi. Jacob gave to Joseph, as his first-born, two portions, and adopted his two sons Ephraim and Manasseh, each of which became a head of a distinct tribe. Gen. xlvi. 5. Josh. xvi. xvii. 1, 2. The tribes that had a portion of the country allotted to them, were—Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Zebulon, Asher, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Naphtali, Manasseh and Ephraim in the place of Joseph, and Benjamin.

These portions, for the sake of convenience, may be divided into the Northern, Middle, Southern, and Eastern Allotments.

General
Division.

SECTION I.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Northern
Division.

INCLUDING THE ALLOTMENTS OF ASHER,
NAPHTALI, ZEBULON, AND ISSACHAR.

ASHER.

Asher.

The allotment of Asher, fell in the northwestern corner of ancient Canaan, extending from Sidon, on the north, to Mount Carmel, on the south; and to the allotments of Naphtali and Zebulon, on the east. Josh. xix. 24, 30. Judg. v. 17.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the allotments of Naphtali and Zebulon—on the south, by the allotment of Zebulon, and Mount Carmel—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by the kingdom of Rehob.

Cities. Twenty-two ancient cities fell within the limits of this allotment. Among these were the following. See Josh. xix. 24, 30. Judg. i. 31.

Sidon. 1. **SIDON.**—Sidon was situated in the northwestern corner, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Tyre. 2. **TYRE.**—This lay South from Sidon, on the Mediterranean.

Accho. 3. **ACCHO, AFTERWARDS PTOLEMAS.**—This lay south of Tyre, on the same coast.

Rehob. 4. **REHOB.**—This lay about east from Sidon.

Hebron. 5. **HEBRON.**—The Hebron in this allotment, lay about east from Tyre.

Aphek. 6. **APHEK.**—This was situated about northeast from Tyre, and southwest from Sidon.

Naphtali.

N A P H T A L I.

Location. The allotment of Naphtali was in the north of ancient Canaan, between Asher, and the waters of the Jordan. Josh. xix. 32, 34.

It was bounded on the east, by the Kingdom of Boundaries. Maachah—on the south, by the allotment of Zebulon—on the west, by the allotments of Zebulon and Asher—and on the north, by the kingdom of Hamath.

Nineteen ancient cities fell within the limits of Cities. this allotment—among these the following may be noticed. See Josh. xix. 35—38.

1. **KEDESH.**—This was situated in the western Kedesh. part of the allotment, about half way between the northern, and southern boundaries. This was made a city of refuge. Josh. xx. 7.

2. **CINNEROTH.**—This lay in the southeastern Cinneroth. corner, of the allotment—near the Sea of Gennezaresh.

3. **JUDAH.**—The city of this name in Naphtali, lay Judah. on the waters of the Jordan. Josh. xix. 34.

SEBULON.

Zebulon.

This allotment, joined those of Asher and Naphtali, and extended south, to Sarid, and Mount Tabor, or the allotment of Issachar. It also extended from Mount Carmel on the west, to the Sea of Gennezaresh on the east. Compare Josh. xix. 10, 15, 22. Mat. iv. 13.

It was bounded on the east, by the Sea of Gen- Boundaries. nezaresh, and the river of Jordan—on the south, by

the allotment of Issachar—on the west, by the allotment of Issachar, and Mount Carmel—and on the north, by the allotments of Asher and Naphtali.

Cities. Twelve ancient cities fell within the limits of this allotment. The following were of their number. See Josh. xix. 10—16.

Bethlehem. 1. **BETHLEHEM.**—Bethlehem in Zebulon, was situated near the centre of the allotment.

Chisloth-Tabor. 2. **CHISLOTH-TABOR.**—This was situated on the southern side of Mount Tabor.

Sarid. 3. **SARID.**—The location of Sarid, was on the southern border, west of Tabor.

Jokneam. 4. **JOKNEAM.**—This lay on the western border.

Issachar.

ISSACHAR.

Location. Mount Carmel, was the northern, and the western limit of this allotment. It lay between Zebulon and Manasseh—and from the Jordan it extended west, towards the Mediterranean, but did not reach that Sea. A part of the allotment of Manasseh stretched along the shores of the Mediterranean, to Mount Carmel. Josh. xvii. 10. xix. 18—22.

Situation. It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—on the south, by the allotment of the half tribe of Manasseh—on the west, by the half tribe of Manasseh, and Mount Carmel—and on the north, by the allotment of Zebulon.

Sixteen ancient cities fell within the allotment of Cities. Issachar. Josh. xix. 17—22. Of these we may notice,

1. **BETHSHEMESH.**—This lay in the northeastern part, between Mount Tabor and the Jordan. Beth-she-mesh.
2. **SHUNEM.**—The situation of this city, was about the centre of the allotment. Shunem.
3. **ANAHARATH.**—This lay on the western border. Anaharath

SECTION II.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Middle Division.

INCLUDING THE ALLOTMENTS OF THE HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH, AND OF EPHRAIM.

HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH.

Manasseh.

The allotments of the half tribe of Manasseh, and Location. of Ephraim, were in one appointment. The portion of the half tribe of Manasseh, was evidently north of Ephraim's; and west, and south, of Issachar's. Compare Josh. xvi. 1, 4, 8. xvii. 7—11.

It was bounded on the east, probably, in part, by the allotment of Issachar, and in part, by the Jordan—on the south, by the Allotment of Ephraim—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Mount Carmel, and the allotment of Issachar.

Some of the ancient cities, which belonged to the Cities. allotments of other tribes were given to the children

of Manasseh. They had several cities in the allotments of Asher and Issachar—as those of Dor, Migiddo, Endor, &c. Some of the cities of the land of Tappua, in the southwestern part of this allotment, belonged to them; while others, that lay on the border, were given to the children of Ephraim. Josh. xvi. 5—8. xvii. 7—11.

Ephraim.

E P H R A I M .

Location. This allotment, lay south of that of the half tribe of Manasseh, and extended from the Jordan, to the Mediterranean. See the passages referred to, in locating the allotment of the half tribe of Manasseh.

Boundaries

The allotment of Ephraim, was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—on the south, by the allotments of Benjamin and Dan—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by the allotment of the half tribe of Manasseh.

Cities.

Some of the ancient cities, which fell within this allotment, were as follows. Josh. xvi. 1—8. xvii. 9. xix. 50. xxi. 20—22.

Shechem.

1. **SHECHEM.**—This was afterwards a city of refuge, Josh. xx. 7. and lay in the northern part of the allotment, about midway between the Jordan, and the Mediterranean.

Timnath-Serah.

2. **TIMNATH-SERAH.**—Joshua's inheritance. Josh. xix. 50. This lay southwest, from Shechem.

3. **UPPER-BETH-HORON.**—This was situated about midway between Shechem and Timnath-Serah. Beth-Horon.

4. **NETHER-BETH-HORON.**—This lay nearly south from Upper-Beth-horон.

5. **SHILOH.**—This lay a little east of south, from Shechem.

SECTION III.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Southern Division.

INCLUDING THE ALLOTMENTS OF BEN-JAMIN, DAN, JUDAH AND SIMEON.

BENJAMIN.

Benjamin.

The allotment of Benjamin was between Ephraim and Judah, and extended from Jordan, to the allotment of Dan. Compare Josh. xvii. 10. xviii. 11—14. xix. 40—46. Location.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—Boundaries. on the south, by the allotment of Judah—on the west, by the allotment of Dan—and on the north, by the allotment of Ephraim.

Among the ancient cities which fell within this allotment were the following. Josh. xviii. 21—28. Cities.

1. **JEBUSL**, which is **JERUSALEM**. Jerusalem was Jebusi. situated on the southern border, about midway between the river Jordan, and the Mediterranean Sea.

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Ramah. 2. **RAMAH.**—The Ramah in Benjamin,* lay north of Jerusalem, about eight miles. *Judg. xix. 13. i. King. xv. 17.*

Gibeon. 3. **GIBEON.**—This was the chief city of the Gibeonites, *Josh. ix. 17. x. 2.* and lay about four miles north of Ramah.

Bethel. 4. **BETHEL.**—This lay about six miles northeast from Gibeon.

Hai. 5. **HAI.**—This lay east from Bethel, about two miles.

Jericho. 6. **JERICHO.**—The city of Jericho was situated in the plains of Jericho, and lay northeast from Jerusalem, about fifteen miles.

Dan.

DAN.

Location. The allotment of Dan, most probably, lay on the western frontier of Benjamin. We find that Ekron was within its limits, and that its border was before Japho, which is thought to be the same as Joppa. Joppa lay on the Mediterranean, a number of miles north of Jerusalem. *Josh. xix. 40—46.*

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the allotment of Benjamin—on the south, by the allotment of Simeon—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by the allotment of Ephraim.

* There was a Ramah in Mount Ephraim. *i. Sam. i. 19. ii. 11.*

Among the ancient cities which fell within the limits Cities. of this allotment, we may notice—**Josh. xix. 41—46—**

1. **JAPHO OR JOPPA.**—Joppa was situated in the northwestern corner of this allotment, near the line between Dan and Ephraim.
2. **EKRON.**—This lay near the coast of the Mediterranean, south of Japho, or Joppa.
3. **GIBBETHON.**—Gibbethon, was, probably, an inland city, and lay little east of south, from Ekron.

EMIGRANTS FROM DAN.

Emigrants.

After the death of Joshua, some of the Danites emigrated, and formed a settlement, in the kingdom of Hamath, on the head waters of the Jordan. To the principal city, in their tract, they gave the name Principal City. of Dan, which before, was called Laish, or Lasha. **Josh. xix. 47. Judg. xviii. 29.**

JUDAH.

Judah.

The original allotment of Judah included the whole of ancient Canaan, south of Benjamin—and perhaps, the greater part of the allotment of Dan. Compare **Josh. xv. 11, 12. xix. 1, 9, 40, 48.** Location.

As the limits of the allotment of Judah were finally arranged and settled, it was bounded on the east, by the Dead Sea—on the south, by Arabia, or Asiatic Ethiopia—on the west, by the allotments of Simeon and Dan—and on the north, by the allotment of Benjamin. Boundaries.

Cities. Among the many ancient cities, which fell within this allotment, we may notice, in this place, the following. Josh. xv.

Hebron. 1. **KIRJATH-ARBA.**—Called Hebron, and one of the cities of refuge. Josh. xx. 7. This was situated nearly in the centre of the allotment.

Debir. 2. **KIRJATH-SEPERH, KIRJATH-SANNAH, or DEBIR.** This lay on the western border, nearly southwest from Hebron.

Engedi. 3. **ENGEDI.**—This lay southeast from Hebron not far from the Dead Sea.

Gibea. 4. **GIBEA.**—Gibea in Judah,* lay southeast from Hebron, about half way between it, and Engedi.

Maon. 5. **MAON.**—This lay a few miles southeast from Gibea.

Simeon.

SIMON.

Location. This allotment, was taken from that which originally fell to Judah; and it adjoined the Mediterranean Sea. Josh. xix. 1, 9.

Situation. It was bounded on the east, by the allotment of Judah—on the south, by Arabia—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by the allotment of Dan.

* There was a Gibea, in Benjamin, the royal seat of Saul.

Among the ancient cities, which fell within this allotment, we may notice the following. *Josh. xix. 1—9.*

1. **BEERSHEBA.**—Beersheba, was situated, on the southern border, about midway between the allotment of Judah, and the Mediterranean Sea. *Beersheba.*
2. **SHEBA.**—This lay a few miles east from Beer-sheba. *Sheba.*
3. **HORMAH.**—This lay northeast from Sheba, on the eastern border. *Hormah.*
4. **ZIKLAG.**—Ziklag was situated on the eastern border, and lay north from Hormah. *Ziklag.*
5. **REMMON, OR EU-REMMON.**—This lay north of Ziklag, near the allotment of Judah. *Remmon.*
6. **AIN.**—This lay north of Remmon. *Ain.*

SECTION IV.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Eastern Division.

INCLUDING THE ALLOTMENTS OF THE
HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH, AND OF THE
TRIBES OF GAD AND REUBEN.

HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH.

Manasseh.

This allotment adjoined the Kingdoms of Maachah and Geshur, on the north, and lay to the east of ancient Canaan. It extended south to the river Jab-bok. See Kingdoms of Maachah and Geshur. *Location.*

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the Mountains of Gilead, which separated it from Syria—on the south, by the allotment of Gad—on the west, by the waters of Jordan—and on the north, by the Kingdoms of Geshur and Maachah.

Cities. Some of the ancient cities, which fell within this allotment, were as follows. See Josh. xiii. 2—931.

Golan. 1. **GOLAN.**—This was made a city of refuge, Josh. xx. 8. and it lay nearly in the centre of the allotment, amidst the hills of Bashan.

Ashtaroth. 2. **ASHTAROTH.**—This lay south from Golan, in the Mountains of Gilead.

Edrei. 3. **EDREI.**—This lay northeast from Ashtaroth.

Gad.

G A D.

Location. This allotment, was evidently between those of the Half tribe of Manasseh, and of Reuben. It had Jordan on the west; and the northwest corner of it adjoined the Sea of Gennezareth. See Josh. xiii. 24—28.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the Mountains of Gilead, which separated it from the country of the Amorites*—on the south, by the allotment of Reu-

* When Moses conquered Sihon and Og—the Amorites settled on the east of Gilead. See Ammon.

ben—on the west, by the river Jordan—and on the north, by the Sea of Gennezareth, and the allotment of the half tribe of Manasseh.

Some of the ancient cities, which fell within this allotment, were the following. Josh. xiii. 24—27.

1. **RAMOTH-GILEAD.**—This was made a city of refuge, Josh. xx. 8. and was situated, nearly, in the centre of the allotment. Ramoth-Gilead.

2. **SUCOTH.**—This lay near the point, where the river Jabbok, falls into the Jordan, and west from Ramoth-Gilead. Succoth.

3. **JAZER.**—Jazer was situated on the eastern border, and lay about southeast from Ramoth-Gilead. Jazer.

4. **RAMATH-MIZPEH.**—This lay on the border, in the northeastern part of the allotment. Ramath-Mispeh.

R E U B E N .

Reuben.

This allotment lay south of that which fell to Gad, and on the waters of Jordan. See Josh. xiii. 15—21. Location.

It was bounded on the east, by the Mountains of Gilead, which separated it from the country of the Ammonites, and of the Moabites—on the south, by the river Arnon—on the west, by the Dead Sea, and the river Jordan—and on the north, by the allotment of Gad. Boundaries.

Cities. Among the ancient cities that fell within this allotment we may notice the following. Josh. xiii. 15—21.

Bezer. 1. **BEZER.**—This, was made a city of refuge, Josh. xx. 8. and was situated in the southeastern part of the allotment.

Aroer. 2. **AROER.**—This lay in the southern border, on the river Arnon, southwest from Bezer.

Heshbon. 3. **HESHBON.**—Heshbon, had been the royal city of the Amorites, who conquered it from the Moabites ; and it lay in the northeastern border.

Beth-Jesemoth. 4. **BETH-JESEMOTH.**—This was situated in the western part, not far from the place where the river Jordan falls into the Dead Sea.

Ashdoth-Pisgah. 5. **ASHDOOTH-PISGAH.**—This city lay southwest from Heshbon, in the midst of the mountains of Abarim.

SECTION V.

Division of the kingdom.

DIVISION AFTER THE REVOLT.

After the death of Solomon, a contention arose respecting a successor, when the kingdom was divided. Ten Tribes revolted from Rehoboam the son of Solomon, and set up Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, as their King. Two tribes adhered to Rehoboam. The latter formed the Kingdom of Judah—the former, the Kingdom of Israel.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Kingdom
of Judah.

Those who composed this Kingdom, were the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and such as dwelt in the cities of Simeon and Dan, on the borders of the allotments of these two tribes. Compare i. King. xii. 17. 23. xi. 13, 31, 35.

Of whom
composed.

The Kingdom of Judah was bounded on the east, Boundaries. by the Dead Sea—on the south, by Arabia—on the west, by what remained of the allotments, of Simeon and Dan—and on the north, by the allotment of Ephraim.

Jerusalem, in the allotment of Benjamin, was the Royal city. residence of the Kings.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Kingdom
of Israel.

The Kingdom of Israel, included the northern, middle, and eastern allotments, together with the greater part of the allotments of Simeon and Dan.

Samaria, in the allotment of Ephraim, about forty Royal city. miles north from Jerusalem, was the royal city.

The royal city, or capital of this kingdom, being in the allotment of Ephraim,—Ephraim, and Joseph the father of Ephraim, is often used to denote the whole of the kingdom of Israel, or of the ten tribes.

How some-
times desig-
nated.

CHAPTER II.

Promised
Land.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE PROMISED LAND.

Moses' ac-
count of its
physical
condition.

The following description is given, by Moses, of the physical condition of this country. "It is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven; a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil-olive and honey; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."* Deut. viii. 7, 8, 9. xi. 11.

SECTION I.

Mountains.

MOUNTAINS.

There are two ranges of mountains, running north and south, through the whole length of the country. One of these ranges is on the west, and the other on the east, of Jordan; and both run parallel with that river. The different ridges, and peaks, which compose these ranges, were known by different names.

* Brass, in this passage ought to be translated copper. Brass is a mixture of Copper and Zinc, and is not found in mines. See Job xxviii. 2.

WESTERN RANGE.

Western range.

I. LEBANON.—This mountain, which was principally in Syria, as has been seen, extended into the allotment of Asher. Josh. xi. 17. xii. 7.

II. MOUNTAINS OF NAPHTALI.—These extended south from Anti-Lebanon through the allotment of Naphtali. Josh. ix. 7.

III. MOUNT CARMEL.—This was a noted mountain, and often mentioned in the Scriptures. It begins to rise a few miles south of Accho, or Ptolemais, and ends in the cape which forms the bay of Accho. Its circumference is between forty and sixty miles. It is rocky, and contains many caves, where persons may easily hide. Jer. xlvi. 18. Amos. ix. 3. Mic. vii. 14.

There was another Mount Carmel in the allotment of Judah. Josh. xv. 55. 1. Sam. xxv. 2. 11. Sam. iii. 3.

IV. MOUNT TABOR.—This is about eleven miles east of Carmel, on the northern side of the plain of Jezreel, or Esdrælon. It is of a conical form, about one mile in height, and between twelve and fifteen miles in circumference, at the base. At the top, it has a plain area, fertile and pleasant. On this mount, our Lord, as it is supposed, was transfigured.

There was a place called Tabor, not far from Jerusalem. 1. Sam. x. 3.

Gilboa. **V. MOUNTAINS OF GILBOA.**—These are supposed to be the hills which lie east, and southeast from Tabor, extending north and south, through the district, which formed the allotment of Issachar.

Ephraim. **VI. MOUNTAINS OF EPHRAIM.**—These run north and south through the allotment of Ephraim. Ancient Shechem was in this mountainous district. Josh. xx. 7.

Noted Peaks. Different tops, or peaks of this ridge, were known by different names—

Samaria. 1. A northern peak was known by the name of the Mount of Samaria. 1. King. xvi. 24.

Ebal. 2. A peak south of Samaria, and not far from ancient Shechem, was called Mount Ebal. Josh. viii. 30.

Gerizim. 3. A peak to the south of Ebal, was distinguished by the name of Mount Gerizim. Josh. viii. 33.

Zalmon. 4. One of the peaks, near Shechem, was called Zalmon. Judg. ix. 47, 48.

Rimmon. **VII. ROCK RIMMON, now Mountains of Quarantania.**—This was in the allotment of Benjamin. Judg. xx. 45, 47.

About Jerusalem. **VIII. MOUNTAINS ROUND ABOUT JERUSALEM.**—These will be noticed hereafter.

IX. MOUNTAINS OF JUDAH.—These lay in the allotment of Judah, and were numerous. In these mountains were large caves. Among these, was the cave of Adullam, *ii. Sam. xxiii. 13, 14.* and that of Engedi. *i. Sam. xxiv. 1—7. Josh. xv. 62.*

E A S T E R N R A N G E .

Eastern range.

I. HERMON.—This was the southeastern peak of Anti-Lebanon, and stood on the line between the Promised Land and Syria. *Deut. iv. 48.*

II. HILLS OF BASHAN.—These were the hills, which continued south from Mount Hermon, and some of them were of considerable height. Compare *Psal. lxviii. 15. Deut. iii. 10, 12, 13.*

III. MIZAR.—This hill was one of the peaks of the Bashanic range, or of Mount Hermon. *Psal. xlvi. 6.*

IV. GILEAD.—The whole of the eastern range, from Hermon southward, was sometimes called Gilead—but in a stricter sense, it was the name given to the middle portion of this range. *Deut. iii. 12.*

V. ABARIM.—These belonged to the southern part of the range, as it respected the Promised Land, and were in the allotment of Reuben. Several noted peaks were found among them—as Mount-Peor, Nebo, and Pisgah. *Numb. xxvii. 12. Deut. xxxiv. 1. Numb. xxiii. 28. Deut. xxxii. 49.*

Noted Peaks.

SECTION II.

Plains and
Valleys.

PLAINS AND VALLEYS.

Although the Promised Land, may be called mountainous, yet the ridges are interrupted, in various places, by level tracts and valleys. Some of these are particularly designated in the Bible, and others do not appear to be noticed, except, by some occasional and general allusion.

Philistines. I. **PLAIN OF THE PHILISTINES.**—This was on the shores of the Mediterranean, extending from the river of Egypt, to Mount Carmel. In the southern part of it lay the five principalities of the Philistines. *Josh. xiii. 3.*

Sharon. II. **SHARON.**—This was a fertile plain adjoining Mount Carmel, and extending to the south, perhaps, as far as Joppa. *Isa. xxxv. 2. Act. ix. 35.*

Jezreel. III. **VALLEY OF JEZREEL, or ESDREELON.**—This commenced at Mount Carmel, and extended eastward through the middle of ancient Canaan, to the waters of Jordan. The western part was called the valley of Megiddo, or Megiddon. *Judg. vi. 33. ii. Chron. xxxv. 20—25. Compare, Zech. xii. 11.* This was the Apocalyptic Armageddon. *Rev. xvi. 16.*

Jordan. IV. **PLAINS OF JORDAN.**—These extended, on each side of the river Jordan, from the Sea of Genneza-

reth, to the Dead Sea. i. King. vii. 46. A part of this plain, on the west of Jordan, near the city of Jericho, was called the plain of Jericho, ii. King. xxv. 5. and a part of it, on the east of Jordan, opposite Jericho, was called the plain of Moab. Numb. xxii. 1. xxvi. 63. Deut. xxxiv. 1, 8. also the plains of Shittim. Compare, Numb. xxv. 1. and xxxiii. 49. margin.

V. PLAIN OF MAMRE.—This was south from Jerusalem. In this plain, Kirjath-arba, called Hebron, was situated. Gen. xviii. 1.

VI. VALLEY OF ELAH.—This lay to the south of Jerusalem, in the allotment of Judah, i. Sam. xvii. 1—3. perhaps, not far from Bethlehem. Josh. xvii. 12—19.

VII. THE VALLEYS OF JEHOSHAPHAT, AND HINNOM.—These will be noticed hereafter.

SECTION IV.

LAKES AND RIVERS.

LAKES.

Lakes.

1. WATERS OF MEROM.—Josh. xi. 5, 6.—This is a small marshy lake, in the northeastern part of ancient Canaan. In the spring, when the snows melt upon the mountains of Lebanon, it is about seven miles long, and three wide. In the dry season, it is nothing but a marsh.

Talmudic name. It is called by the Talmudists, Samacho, and by many, Samachonitis.

Genneza-
reth. 2. **SEA OF GENNEZARETH.**—This is about thirteen miles south of Merom. It is about sixteen miles long, and five wide—its waters are sweet, and pel-lucid—and it abounds in fish.

Other names. In Joshua, this sea is called Cinneroth. Compare Numb. xxxiv. 11. Deut. iii. 17. Josh. xii. 3. In the days of the Maccabees, it was called the waters of Gennezar. 1. Mac. xi. 67.

Salt Sea. 3. **THE SALT SEA.**—Gen. xiv. 3. Numb. xxxiv. 12. This occupies the place of the ancient Siddim, which contained five cities—Zoar, Sodom, Gomorrah, Ze-boam, and Admah. Gen. xix. 20—23. Deut. xxix. 22—24. and lies about sixty miles south of Genneza-reth. It is about sixty-seven miles long, and seventeen wide—its waters are intensely salt, and extremely bitter and nauseous.

Other names. This sea is called the Sea of the Plain. Deut. iv. 49. By the Greeks it is called Asphaltites, as the asphaltum, a bituminous substance, rises from its bottom, and floats on its surface. It is also called the Dead Sea, as its waters are not favourable to animal, or vegetable life.

Jazer. 4. **SEA OF JAZER.**—This is mentioned in Jer. xlvi. 32. and is a small lake near the ancient city Jazer,

in the allotment of Gad—or a river, on which that city was situated, and which empties into the Jordan.

RIVERS.

Rivers.

1. **THE JORDAN.**—This is the principal river of the Promised Land—its source is the pool, or lake of Phiala, at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, or Hermon—Whence, it passes under ground about thirteen miles, and makes its appearance near Paneas, or Cæsarea Philippi—thence, it runs south, through the waters of Merom, and the Sea of Gennezareth; and empties into the Dead Sea. Its length is little upwards of one hundred miles—its breadth and depth are various. It overflows its banks, in harvest, or in the spring. Josephus, Jew. War. b. i. 21. b. iii. 10. Josh. iii. 15. iv. 18. i. Chron. xii. 15.

Jordan.

This River is supposed, by some, to have taken its name from two rivers, Jor and Dan, which united north of the waters of Merom—by others, from **YAR** river, and **DAN**, i. e. river Dan, which takes its rise near the city Dan.

Origin of its name.

JABBOK.—This has its source in Mount Gilead—Jabbok. runs westerly, and empties into the Jordan, near Succoth. Gen. xxxii. 22. Josh. xii. 2.

ARNON.—This rises in Mount Gilead, runs south. Arnon. west, and then west, and empties into the Dead Sea. Deut. ii. 24. Josh. xii. 2. xiii. 16.

Kishon. 4. **KISHON.**—This, it is thought, rises near the foot of Tabor—is soon divided into two branches—one runs east, through the valley of Jezreel, and falls into the Jordan—the other runs west, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea, near Mount Carmel—the westerly branch, is, probably called the waters of Megiddo. *i. King. xviii. 40. Judg. v. 19—21.*

Kanah. 5. **KANAH**—or **BROOK OF REEDS.**—This runs from east to west, and enters the Mediterranean, south of Cæsarea. *Josh. xvii. 8, 9, 10.*

Kedron. 6. **KEDRON, or KIDRON, or CEDRON.**—This takes its rise in the valley, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives—its course is southeasterly; and it falls into the Dead Sea. *ii. Sam. xv. 23. i. King. xv. 13. ii. King. xxiii. 6, 12. ii. Chron. xxix. 16. Jer. xxxi. 40.*

SECTION V.

SOIL AND PRODUCTION.

Soil. This favoured country, may be considered as consisting of five strips of land. The first, stretching north and south, on the shores of the Mediterranean. The second, upon the western range of mountains. The third, between the western, and eastern ranges. The fourth, upon the eastern range. And the fifth, between the eastern range and the Euphrates.

All these, it is said, vary as to the nature of their soil; but, it is agreed, that the soil of all, is fertile.

The soil of the low interval land, is mostly a fine mold, free from stones. The mountainous and rocky parts, are, in spots, so favourable for forest and fruit trees, and for aromatic plants and grass, that, in the poetic language of Scripture, “Israel sucked honey out of the rock, and oil out of the flinty rock. Deut. xxxii. 14. 1. Sam. xiv. 25. Psal. lxxxii. 16. The hills rejoiced on every side, the pastures were clothed with flocks, the valleys were covered with corn.” Psal. lxv. 11—13.

The cultivated parts produced, wheat, barley, grapes, figs, and pomegranites, in abundance. Deut. viii. 8, 9. and from the same text, it is evident, that iron, and copper ore, were contained in the mountains.

Produc-tions.

The fertility of the Promised Land is confirmed by modern travellers of great reputation. Should it be said that it is now, far from being as fruitful, as it is represented, in the Scriptures to have been, in ancient days, it may be replied—Moses foretold this, Deut. xxix. 20—24. See also Psal. cvii. 34. And it is not marvellous, as it has often been laid waste; and has long been under the dominion of those who discourage the agriculturalist.

Present fertility.

SECTION VI.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

There is a great variety, in the temperature of ^{Climate.} the air, in the Promised land, as its surface is di-

versified with mountains and plains—with hills and valleys. At the same season of the year, different states of the atmosphere exist in different parts. In the low grounds, it is often warm, while it snows on the mountains—and in some of the valleys, the heat is oppressive, while the air is cool upon the hills. But viewing the country, at large, the atmosphere may be said to be mild, during the greater part of the seasons, and more uniform, than it is commonly found, in other parts of the world, between the same degrees of latitude.

Division of seasons.

It was common in that part of the country, as it is still among the Arabians, to divide the year into six seasons, as stated in Gen. viii. 22. Seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter.

1. Harvest, from middle of April to mid. of June.
2. Summer, " " " June " " August.
3. Hot season, " " August " " October.
4. Seed time, " " October " " December.
5. Winter, " " " December " " February.
6. Cold season, " " February " " April.

Harvest.

1. **HARVEST.**—During the former part of this season, there are frequent and copious showers, which are esteemed of great service in maturing the crops of grain. These vernal showers, are called the latter rain, Jer. v. 24. Joel, ii. 28. Towards the latter part of this season, the sky is serene, and the tem-

perature of the air warm and pleasant. Sometimes, the heat is oppressive, in some places, at the close of this, and at the commencement of the following season.

II. SUMMER.—This is the hottest season of the **Summer**, year—the effects of the sun, during the day, are felt through the night; and the inhabitants sleep in the open air. There is no rain during this season.

III. HOT SEASON.—This is so called, because the **Hot** heat of the summer season continues during the former part of it. Towards the latter part, the heat abates, and the nights become chilly. Seldom any rain falls during this season, except a week or two before its close. The dews are copious, but vegetation ceases. The country generally presents a squalid appearance—the fountains and brooks are dried—and the ground becomes hard, and splits open into fissures.

IV. SEED TIME.—About the beginning of this **seed time**, season the autumnal, or former rains commence, Joel ii. 28. which are welcomed by the sower. They descend, at first, in gentle showers, and increase during the season. The weather becomes colder, as the season advances. At the close of this division of the year, snow is often seen upon the mountains.

Winter. **V. WINTER.**—Snow, and hail, and ice, and thunder, and lightning, are common during this season. The snow and ice rarely continue through the day, except upon the mountains. At the close of this season, the grain fields begin to flourish, and the trees to put forth their foliage.

Cold. **VI. COLD SEASON.**—This, perhaps, is so called, as the season at its commencement is wet and chilly. The rains, hail, thunder and lightning, continue, but the temperature of the air becomes gradually, more mild.

The winds that accompany the snow, or hail, or rain during the winter, and cold season, are, indeed, at times, very tempestuous. These are called by the sailors, in the Mediterranean, **LEVANTERS,*** and they are, perhaps, the same that Paul speaks of, *Act. xxvii. 14.*

This account of the seasons of the Promised Land, agrees with various allusions of the Bible, and with the information given of them, by many writers of respectability. But, it may be remarked, that although this country is subject to extremes, at times, and in particular places, with respect to the weather; yet, the temperature of the air, during the seasons in general, is mild and pleasant.

* As they are most violent in the Levant.

SECTION VII.

CALAMITIES TO WHICH THIS COUNTRY Calamities.
IS SUBJECT.

I. PESTILENCE.—This destructive evil, though not Pestilence. very common, yet made its way, at times, in a sly, imperceptible manner, from Egypt, and other countries at the south. Alluded to, Psal. xci. 3, 6.

II. EARTHQUAKES.—These were accompanied by Earth-
quakes. land-slips—or portions of hills, or mountains, sliding down. These are alluded to, Isa. xxiv. 20. Psal. xlvi. 2. cxiv. 4, 6. Against these, Jerusalem was Jerusalem
protected. guarded. Psal. xlvi. 3—5.

III. HAIL, RAIN AND WIND.—These storms, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, are common in winter. The effects of these are distressing on land and sea. To these, references are often made in the Scriptures. Psal. xviii. 8—15. xxix. 1—10. xlvi. 7. Isa. v. 30. viii. 7, 8. xi. 15. xxviii. 2. xxix. 6.

IV. LOCUST.—These are much larger, than in many countries, being five or six inches long, and an inch and a half thick—they go in immense numbers, Isa. xlvi. 23. often occupying a space of ten or twelve miles in length, and four or five in breadth; and are so deep that the sun cannot penetrate through them. When they descend upon the earth, they cover a vast Locust.

tract, from six to eighteen inches high. They devour every thing which is green ; strip off the bark of trees ; and break their branches with their weight. Joel, i. 4—12. ii. 1—11. Exod. x. 12—15. Harmer's Observations, vol. iii. p. 319.

Famine. **V. FAMINE.**—This is at times severe, occasioned by the devastations of the locusts, and by the failure of the former and latter rains. Deut. xxviii. 23, 24, 42, 48. ii. Sam. xxi. ii. King. vi. 25, 28. xxv.

Samoom. **VI. PESTILENTIAL WIND.**—This is called by the Arabians, **samoom**, by the Turks, **SAMYEL**—and perhaps, by the Hebrews, **RUACH**, as this **RUACH**, or blast, was the messenger of the Lord, that destroyed Sen-nacherib's army. Compare, Isa. xxxvii. 7. and 36. and it may be referred to Jer. iv. 11. This wind destroys, in a moment, every person who receives any of it into his lungs. Its approach can be discovered, by the red appearance of the air ; and its effects avoided, by falling on the ground, and keeping the mouth close to the earth. It seldom continues over eight minutes in the same place, and does not descend below the height of two feet from the ground.

PART III.

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

GEOGRAPHY OF THE NEW

TESTAMENT.

CHAPTER I.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS.

In treating on this part of Biblical Geography, we may make the following general distribution of the subject; or divide the countries and islands, mentioned in the New Testament, in the following manner—

1. The countries belonging to Greater Asia.
2. " " " " Africa.
3. " " " " Lesser Asia.
4. " " " " Europe.
5. The islands found in the Mediterranean Sea.
6. " " " " " " Aegean Sea.

CHAPTER II.

GREATER ASIA.

Greater Asia.

By comparing Act. ii. 9—11. xv. 23, 41. xviii. 18. Mat. iv. 24. Luke, ii. 2. Gal. i. 17, 21. it will be seen, that this extensive country may be divided into the following districts—

1. Parthia.	4. Mesopotamia.	Division.
2. Media.	5. Arabia.	
3. Elam, or Persia.	6. Syria.	

SECTION I.

Parthia.

PARTHIA.

Origin. A part of Hyrcania, which lay along the southeastern coast of the Caspian Sea, was called Parthiene. The inhabitants of this district, of Scythian origin, became mighty in arms ; and under the name of Parthians, extended their conquests south and west, and founded an empire, including Hyrcania, Aria, Media, Assyria, and Persia. About the beginning of the Christian era, it was in its splendor ; and nobly resisted the Roman forces.

SECTION II.

Media.

MEDIA.

Its condition. The inhabitants of ancient Media, seem to have retained the name of Medes, in the days of the apostles, but their country belonged to the kingdom of Parthia. Their ancient capital, Ecbatana, was now the residence of the Parthian kings.

Present name.

The district of ancient Media, is now called Irak-Ajami, or Persian Irak, to distinguish it from Irak-Arabi, or Babylonian Irak.

SECTION III.

Elam.

ELAM, OR PERSIA.

Its condition.

Persia, as has been noticed, was at the commencement of the Christian dispensation, under the dominion of the Parthians ; but it had its particular kings, though

in a state of dependence. This continued to be the case until the third century, when Persia threw off the Parthian yoke.

SECTION IV.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Mesopotamia.

This country, between the rivers, as its name imports, was the same, in its outline, as when we contemplated it, in the Patriarchal age.

To what country now applied.

About one hundred and twenty years B. C. Osroes, a warlike prince, wrested from the Seleucidæ, the northwestern part of Mesopotamia, and set up an independent principality, called Osroene. Its capital was called Edessa, now Orha, or Orfa. Southwest of Edessa, at the pass of Zeugma, was a city called Apamea—southeast of Apamea, was Carrhæ, the ancient Charran, and the fatal spot, at which Crassus, the Roman triumvir, lost his life, in his expedition against the Parthians, B. C. 53.

A new principality.

Some of its cities.

The name of Abgar, was given to a succession of Osroene princes. These were kindly treated by Augustus, and by some of his successors.

Name of its kings.

SECTION V.

ARABIA.

Arabia.

Arabia was the same country as Cushan in Asia, whose location and boundaries have been noticed. See Land of Cush, in Patriarchal Geography.

Origin of
its name.

The origin of this name is uncertain. Some derive it from a word meaning west; and view it as designating the country west of the Euphrates. Such suppose that Cushan in Asia, was called Arabia, before the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan. Others consider Arabia to be a more modern name, and derive it from words, of different meanings, according to their notions of etymology. The first we find this word used, is in the days of Solomon. i. King. x. 15. ii. Chron. ix. 14.

Division.

Arabia was divided into the three following districts.

1. The district of Arabia Petræa, or Stony Arabia.
2. " " " Happy, or Fertile Arabia.
3. " " " Desert, or Deserted Arabia.

Petræa.

A R A B I A P E T R A E A.

This was bounded on the east, by Desert Arabia—on the south, by the two gulfs, which form the extremity of the Red Sea—on the west, by the Isthmus of Suez—and on the north, by the Promised Land.

Why so
called.

This part of Arabia was called Arabia Petræa, from the noted city Petra, the capital of all this region, situated in the Idumæan mountains; or from PETRA, a stone, on account of the stoniness of the country.

Royal city.

About the time of Augustus, this district, or a great portion of it, was governed by a king, who resided at the city of Petra.

The part adjoining Judæa, was distinguished by the Idumæa.
name of Idumæa—which will be noticed in another
place.

HAPPY ARABIA.

Happy.

This was bounded east, by the Persian Gulf—on the Boundaries.
south, by the Erythræan Sea—on the west, by the Red
Sea—and on the north, by Desert Arabia.

This district was called Happy, or Fertile Arabia, Why so
called.
from the pleasantness of its scenery, richness of its
soil, and fragrance of its atmosphere. Pliny, calls
Africa, *ODORIFERA*—Strabo, *calls it, AROMATOPHOROS*—
and Herodotus describes it, as wonderfully scented
with reviving odours. This character can appertain
to no part of Arabia, so well as to this southern part of
it. In travelling east from the Red Sea, along the
coast of the Erythræan Sea, there was a place called
Arden, or Eden, a word denoting pleasure and delight.

This southern part of Arabia is now called Yemen. Present
name.

DESERT ARABIA.

Desert.

This district extends from Happy Arabia on the
south, to Syria, and the Euphrates, on the North. The
line between Arabia and Syria is not well defined. It
may be considered as running from the head waters
of the river Arnon, northeast, until it reaches the
Euphrates.

Boundaries. Desert Arabia, may be said to be bounded on the east, by Chaldæa, and the Persian Gulf—on the south, by Happy Arabia—on the west, by Arabia Petræa—and on the north, by Syria, and the river Euphrates.

Soil and productions. Little can be said in favour of the soil and productions of this district. The greater part of it, is a sandy

Origin of its name. desert. From this circumstance, or from its not being inhabited, it is called Desert, or Deserted."

SECTION VI.

S Y R I A .

Syria.

After the death of Alexander, Syria fell to Seleucus Nicator, and was held by him, and his successors, called the Seleucidæ, for a number of years. The kingdom of the Seleucidæ becoming weak through internal contentions, Tigranes King of Armenia, took possession of Syria. When Pompey carried the Roman arms into the east, he obliged Tigranes to retire within his own limits, and made Syria a Roman province.

Boundaries. Syria, as a Roman province, in the days of our Lord and his apostles, was bounded on the east, by the river Euphrates, and Desert Arabia—on the south, by Arabia Petræa—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Cilicia, or the mountains of Taurus.

Division. Syria, as we are now contemplating it, may be divided into the following districts. Compare Act. xv.

23. xxi. 2, 3. Mark, vii. 26. 1. Macc. iii. 5, 8. iv. 4.
Josephus, Jew. War. B. 1. ch. 15. &c.

1. Upper Syria, or Syria Proper.
2. Cœle-Syria, or Hollow Syria.
3. Syro-Phœnicia, or Phœnicia.
4. Syria-Palestina, or Palestine.

U P P E R S Y R I A .

Upper
Syria.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Euphrates—(Boundaries.
on the south, by Desert Arabia, Cœle-Syria, and Syro-
Phœnicia—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—
and on the north, by Mount Taurus, or Cilicia, in
Lesser Asia.

There are two noted places belonging to it, mentioned
in the New Testament. Antioch and Seleucia.
Act. xi. 19, 20, 26. xiii. 4.

Noted
places.

1. **ANTIOCH.**—It was built by Seleucus Nicator, son of Antiochus, and called Antiochia, or Antioch, in honour of his father. After the prevalence of Christianity, it was called Theopolis, or the divine city. It is known at present by the name of Antakia. It was situated on the river Orontes, or El-Aesi, about fourteen miles from the sea. It is now almost depopulated.

Present
name.

2. **SELEUCIA.**—This was built by Seleucus Nicator, and called after his own name. It lay near the mouth of the Orontes, and is now called Savedia.

Seleucia.

Division. Upper Syria, may be considered as containing the three following districts. Comagene, Palmyrene, and Damascus.

Comagene. I. **COMAGENE, KAMASH, or MARASH.**—This lay in the northeastern part of it. The principal city was Samosata.

Palmyrene. II. **PALMYRENE.**—This lay in the southeastern part ; and the chief city was Palmyra, or Tadamora, now Tadmore.

Damascus. III. **DAMASCUS.**—This lay in the southwestern part ; and the chief city was Damascus.

Cœle-Syria.

CŒLE-SYRIA.

Why so called. It was called **AULON** by the Greeks, or hollow, as it lay between two parallel ridges of Lebanon—also **KOILE-SYRIA**, i. e. Cœle-Syria, from **KIOLOS**, a hollow.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Anti Lebanon, which separated it from Traconites—on the south, by Palestine—on the west, by Lebanon, which separated it from Syro-Phœnicia—and on the north, by Upper Syria.

Principal city. The principal city of this District was Heliopolis, now Balbec. It was situated in the northern part of the valley. The ruins of a most magnificent temple of the sun, is still to be seen in this place.

Not named in N. T. Neither is Cœle-Syria, or any of its cities, mentioned in the New Testament.

SYRO-PHœNICIA.

Syro-Phœnicia.

It was confined to a margin of land, between the Mediterranean Sea, and the mountains of Lebanon; and extended, from the neighbourhood of Tripolis, now Tripoli, on the north, to a little south of Tyrus, now Sur. Hence it included a part of ancient Canaan, or the coasts of Tyre and Sidon. Compare Mat. viii. 12. Mark. vii. 24—26, 31.

It was bounded on the east, by Mount Lebanon, ^{Boundaries.} which separated it from Cœle-Syria—on the south, by Palestine—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Upper Syria.

There are three places, in this district, mentioned in ^{Cities.} the New Testament—Tyre, Sarepta, and Sidon. Compare Act. xxi. 2, 3. Luke iv. 26. Mat. xv. 21, 22. Mark. vii. 26.

North of Sidon, was Berytus, now Berut, or Beyroot—north of it, was Byblus, now Gebail—and north of it, was Tripolis, now Tripoli. How far Phœnicia extended north of Tripolis, is not certain. ^{Others not in N. T.}

PALESTINE.

Palestine.

This district, so called from the Philistines, who dwelt on the coast, was bounded on the east, by Desert Arabia—on the south, by Arabia Petræa—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Phœnicia, and Cœle-Syria. ^{Boundaries.}

Division. Palestine was divided into four general districts.

Mark i. 9. iii. 8. Act. i. 8. ix. 31. Josephus, Jew. War. b. iii. ch. 2, &c.

1. Galilee.	3. Judæa.
2. Samaria.	4. Peræa.

Galilee.

G A L I L E E .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the head waters of the Jordan, and sea of Gennezareth, also called the sea of Tiberias—on the south, by Samaria—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria.

Division. It was divided, according to Josephus, into Upper, and Lower Galilee. Jew. War. b. iii. ch. 2. In the New Testament, we find the distinction of Galilee of the Gentiles, and Galilee. Mat. iv. 15. xxi. 11. John xii. 21. Act. x. 37.

Upper
Galilee.

G A L I L E E O F T H E G E N T I L E S .

Situation. This was rather a narrow piece of land, on the frontier of Phœnicia, and Cœle-Syria. It was called **Origin of its names.** Galilee of the Gentiles, on account of its inhabitants being from different nations—and it was called Upper Galilee, because it formed the northern border of Galilee.

No cities
named in
N. T.

No cities belonging to this district, appear to be mentioned in the New Testament.

G A L I L E E .

Galilee.

This was the southern part of the whole district bearing the name of Galilee, or what Josephus called Lower Galilee.

The principal places, belonging to this part of Galilee, mentioned in the New Testament, are the following—

1. **PTOLEMAIS**, Act. xxi. 7.—This was the ancient Ptolemais. Accho, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, north of Mount Carmel. It was called Ptolemais, from the Ptolemies of Egypt. In the times of the crusades, it was noted, under the name of Acre.

2. **CANA**, John ii. 1.—This lay little north of east Cana. from Ptolemais.

3. **NAZARETH**, Luke ii. 39.—This lay south, from Nazareth. Cana; and southeast, from Ptolemais.

4. **NAIN**, Luke vii. 11.—This lay south from Nazareth. Nain.

5. **TIBERIAS**, John vi. 23.—Herod Antipas gave this Tiberias. name to a city, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar, that lay on the southwestern shore of the Sea of Gennezareth, or as it was, sometimes, called from this city, Tiberias.

6. **MAGDALA**, Mat. xv. 39.—This lay north of Tiberias, on the same Sea.* Magdala.

* Some place it east of the Sea of Tiberias.

Bethsaida. 7. **BETHSAIDA**, John xii. 21.—It was called Bethsaida in Galilee, as some think, to distinguish it from a city of the same name, east of Jordan, Mark. viii. 22. It lay north from Magdala, some miles from the shore of Gennezareth. See **Batanæa**.

Capernaum. 8. **CAPERNAUM**, John. ii. 12.—This was situated on the northwestern shores of the Sea of Tiberias.

Chorazin. 9. **CHORAZIN**, Mat. xi. 21.—This lay at the northern point of the Sea of Tiberias—perhaps east of Jordan. See **Batanæa**.

Samaria.

S A M A R I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan—on the south, by **Judæa**—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Galilee.

Cities.

The principal cities of Samaria were—

Sychar.

1. **SYCHAR**, John. iv. 5.—This had been the royal city; it was afterwards called Neapolis, now Nablous. It lay north of Jerusalem, in a valley having Mount Ebal on the north, and Mount Gerizim on the south.

Samaria.

2. **SAMARIA**, Mat. x. 5.—This lay north from Sychar. The ancient city, had been destroyed, by the Asmonæan princes; but it had been, in some respects, rebuilt, fortified, and embellished, by Herod, who called it **Sabaste**.

Cæsarea.

3. **CÆSAREA**, Act. xxiii. 23.—This was the seat of the Roman governors. It was made a magnificent city

and port, by Herod, who gave it the name of Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. It was situated in the valley of Megiddo, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

4. **JOPPA**, Act. x. 5.—This lay considerably south of Cæsarea on the coast; and is now known by the name of Jafa. Joppa.

5. **LYDDA**, Act. ix. 38.—This lay inland, east from Joppa; it was called by the Greeks Diospolis: now Lod. Lydda.

6. **ARIMATHEA**, Mat. xxvii. 57.—This was south of Lydda, a few miles. Arimathæa.

7. **ANTIPATRIS**, Act. xxiii. 31.—This lay southeast from Cæsarea. Antipatris.

J U D Æ A .

Judæa.

It was bounded on the east, by the river Jordan and Boundaries. the Dead Sea—on the south, by Arabia Petræa—on the west, by the Mediterranean Sea—and on the north, by Samaria.

Among the principal cities of Judæa, we may Cities. mention—

1. **HIEROSOLYMA, OR JERUSALEM**, Mat. xx. 18.—This was the chief city, and was situated, nearly in the centre of Judæa. It was utterly destroyed by Titus, Sep. 8. A. D. 70. Adrian built a new city, nearly, in the same place of ancient Jerusalem, and called it Aelia, from Aelius, a name which he bore; hence Jeru- Hierosolyma.

salem, appears, in some ancient maps, under the name of *Ælia*, and *Ilia*. This city bears among the Arabians, the names of *BEIT-EL-MAKDES*, that is, the House of the Sanctuary.

A more particular view of Jerusalem and its vicinity, will be taken, after noticing some distinguished places, scattered through the district of Judæa.

Gaza. 2. **GAZA**, *Act. viii. 26.*—This lay in the southwestern part of Judea, on the sea coast, about forty-six miles southwest from Jerusalem.

Jericho. 3. **JERICHO**, *Mark x. 46.*—This lay about fourteen miles northeast from Jerusalem, and five from the river Jordan. In the time of our Lord it ranked next to Jerusalem, among the cities of Judæa.

Idumæa. The southern part of Judæa, was called *Idumæa*, at the time of Christ. *Mark iii. 7, 8.* During the Babylonish captivity, the *Idumæans* took possession of the southern part of Judæa. The *Asmonæan* princes subdued them; and they became incorporated into the body of the Jewish nation. The southern part of Judæa, however, retained, for a considerable time, the name of *Idumæa*.

**Jerusalem
and vicinity.** **JERUSALEM AND ITS VICINITY.**

Eusebius, of Cæsarea in Palestine, and Jerome, who dwelt in the same country, in the fourth century, endeavoured to search out the places, mentioned in

the Scriptures; but they found a very few, that appeared satisfactory to them. It is only a general knowledge of ancient Jerusalem, and of the places round about it, that can, at present, be presumed.

JERUSALEM.—This venerable city, was built on Site of Jerusalem. several hills—

1. **MOUNT SION**, which formed the southern part Sion. of this city, was the highest. This part was called the upper city.

2. **ACRA**, lay to the north of Sion, and was separated from it by a valley. This was not so high as Sion; and the part of the city built upon it, was called the lower city. Aera.

3. **MOUNT MORIA**, lay to the east and north, of Moria. Acra. This was the site of the Temple.

4. **BEZETHA, OR BETHESDA**, lay north of Moria. Bezetha.

PLACES IN, AND NEAR THE CITY. Noted places.

I. **FORT ANTONIA.**—This was a large building, and stood near the northwestern corner of the Temple. It was guarded by Roman soldiers—and supposed to be the place where the supreme judge resided and held his courts; or the Praetorium. Mat. xxvii. 27. John xviii. 28—33. xix. 9. Mark xv. 16. Antonia.

II. **MOUNT OF OLIVES.**—This lay east from Jerusalem, separated from it, by a valley, through which M. Olives.

the brook Kedron ran, and which is supposed to be the valley of Jehoshaphat. On this mount, were ^{Bethany,} ^{Bethpage.} **BETHANY** and **BETHPAGE**. Near the foot of it, opposite the city, was **GETHSEMANE**.

Hinnom. **III. HINNOM, OR GEHENNA.**—This valley lay south of Jerusalem, and joined that of Jehoshaphat, at the southeast of the city.

Calvary. **IV. CALVARY.**—This mount lay west of the city, near Acræ.

Si loam. **V. FOUNTAIN, AND POOL OF SILEOAM.**—These were situated southeast of the city, in the valley of Jehoshaphat.

Ramah. **VI. RAMAH.**—This lay north from Jerusalem.

Emmaus. **VII. EMMAUS.**—This lay northwest from Jerusalem, and a little to the south of west, from Ramah.

Bethlehem. **VIII. BETHLEHEM.**—This lay nearly south from Jerusalem.

Peræa.

P E R æ A .

Origin of its name. Peræa, so called perhaps from **PERAN**, beyond, is sometimes used to denote the whole of Palestine beyond the river Jordan—but more particularly, that part of it, which lies between the river Arnon, on the south, and the river Jabbok, on the north. Taken in its most extensive sense, it may be considered as divided into the following districts.

1. Trachonitis.	4. Auranitis.
2. Ituræa.	5. Peræa Proper.
3. Batanæa.	

TRACHONITIS.

Trachonitis.¹

The limits of Trachonitis are uncertain. This district lay on the northern confines of Palestine, adjoining Cœle-Syria. A part of it belonged to the tetrarchy of Philip, son of Herod. Luke iii. 1.

The chief city of that part of Trachonitis, which belonged to the tetrarchy of Philip, was Cæsarea Philippi. Mat. xvi. 18. Mark. viii. 27. This was Paneas, anciently Laish, which Philip adorned, and called Cæsarea, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar. The name Philippi was added, to distinguish it from the Cæsarea on the Mediterranean, in Samaria, which was rebuilt by Herod.

In the northwestern part of this district, was the city Abila, and the country around it was called Abilene. This belonged to the tetrarchy of Lysanias. Luke iii. 1.

Trachonitis was a mountainous country, received its name from two mountains, called **DUO TRACHONES**.

ITURÆA.

Ituræa.

This formed a part of the tetrarchy of Philip. Luke iii. 1. It lay on the northeastern border of Palestine, and formed the southwestern frontier of Trachonitis.

Origin of its name.

It is supposed by some, that it took its name from Jetur, one of the sons of Ishmael, whose descendants once occupied this district. Gen. xxv. 15. 1. Chron. i. 31. v. 19.

No cities named in N. T.

No cities belonging to this district, are mentioned in the New Testament.

Batanea.

B A T A N E A .

Situation.

This country was the same as the allotment of the half tribe of Manassah, or the more ancient Kingdom of Bashan. "And there is reason to believe," says D'Anville, "that of the primitive Basan, was afterwards formed, the name of Batanea." If this be correct, its location and boundaries can be defined. See Land of Bashan.

Districts.

Batanea included the districts of Gaulonitis, and Decapolis.

Gaulonitis.

G A U L O N I T I S .

Situation.

Origin of its name.

This lay on the eastern shore of the Sea of Tiberias, and received its name from the ancient city of refuge, Golan. Deut. iv. 43. Josh. xx. 8. xxi. 27. 1. Chron. vi. 71.

Cities.

In this district were the following cities mentioned in the New Testament.

Chorazin.

1. CHORAZIN, or JULIAS.—This, as some suppose, was situated at the northern extremity of the Sea of

Tiberias, where the Jordan enters it—was the Chorazin mentioned, Mat. xi. 21. Luke, x. 13—and was called **Julias**, by Philip, in honour of Julia, daughter of Cæsar. Others suppose that the city which Philip called **Julias**, was **Bethsaida**. See **Josephus**, **Antiq. B. xviii. ch. 3.**

2. GERGESA, city of the **Gergesenes**. Mat. viii. 20. **Gerges**
This lay to the southeast of the **Sea of Tiberias**.

3. DALMANUTHA, Mark. viii. 10. Its site is un- **Dalman-
utha**.
certain.

4. GADARA, city of the **Gadarens**. Mark v. 1. **Gadara**.
Luke viii. 26, 37. Mat. iv. 25. Mark v. 20. vii. 31.
This lay in the neighbourhood of **Gergesa**.

D E C A P O L I S.

Decapolis.

This was a confederation of ten cities, that were not inhabited by Jews, to guard their common interests against the arms of the Asmonæan princes. The most of these cities lay in Batanæa—one or two, were situated west of Jordan. But what cities composed Decapolis is uncertain.

Its mean-
ing.

A U R A N I T I S.

Auranitis.

This is supposed, by some, to be the **Hauran** which **Ezekiel**, xlvi. 16. speaks of, as being in the neighbourhood of **Damascus**. They, of course, place it south of **Damascus**; and east of **Batanæa**, extending to the **desert of Arabia**; and make **Bostra**, now **Bosra**, the chief city.

Situation.

Chief city.

Situation. This was the same as the ancient allotments of Gad, and Reuben—and was bounded on the east, by the mountains of Gilead—on the south, by the river Arnon—on the west, by the Dead Sea, and the river Jordan—and on the north, by the river Jabbok.

Cities. Some of the cities of this district were—

Bethabara. 1. **BETHABARA**, John i. 28.—This is the only city in this district, that is mentioned in the New Testament. It is supposed to have been situated on the Jordan, about midway between the Dead Sea, and the river Jabbok.

Macherus. 2. **MACHÆRUS**.—This was a fortified city, a few miles northeast from the Dead Sea. In the castle of this city, John the Baptist was confined, and beheaded, by Herod Antipas, who was tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa. Joseph. Antiq. B. xvii. 13. B. xviii. 7. Mat. xiv. 3. Mark vi. 17—27.

CHAPTER III.

AFRICA.

Africa.

The countries belonging to Africa, mentioned in Division.
the New Testament, are the following. Mat. ii. 13,
14. Act. ii. 10. viii. 27.

1. The district of Egypt.
2. " " " Libya.
3. " " " Ethiopia.

SECTION I.

E G Y P T .

Egypt.

The boundaries, and divisions, of Egypt, at the time we are now contemplating it, were not materially different, as far as can be discovered, from the view which has already been taken of them. See Patriarchal Geography.

The cities that may here be noticed, were Alexandria, and Babylon.

1. ALEXANDRIA.—Act. xviii. 24. xxvii. 6. This ^{Alexandria.} noted city, built by Alexander the Great, was situated on the Mediterranean, about forty miles west of the Nile. It is famous for the light-house erected on the opposite Island of Pharos; and for the library which it contained.

Babylon. 2. **BABYLON.**—During the Persian power, in Egypt, as it is supposed, a city was built, upon the site of ancient Cairo, a little south of the Delta, called Babylon. Some think, that this is the Babylon, from which Peter sent his first general epistle.
I. Pet. v. 13.

SECTION II.

Libya.

L I B Y A .

Boundaries. This lay on the Mediterranean, adjoining Egypt. It was bounded on the east, by Egypt—on the south, by undefined regions—on the west, by Syrtis* Major, now Gulf of Sidra, and Tripolis—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

Division. It was divided into Marmarica and Cyrenica—together with an extensive country in the interior, that was little known.

Marmarica.

M A R M A R I C A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Egypt—on the south, by Libya Interior—on the west, by Cyrenica, and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

Not named in N. T. We do not find Marmarica, mentioned in the New Testament, nor any places belonging to it.

* From Gr. *surein*, to draw in, as by the motion of the waters, vessels were drawn in and engulfed.

CYRENTICA.

Cyrenica.

It was bounded on the east, by Marmarica—on Boundaries.
the south, by Libya Interior—on the west, by Syrtis Major—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea.

This country took its name from a noted city City.
called Cyrene, Mat. xxvii. 32. Act ii. 10. which lay on the Mediterranean, east of Syrtis Major. It is now called Curin.

SECTION III.

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopia.

This was the same as the country now called Nubia. It was bounded on the east, by the Red Sea—Boundaries.
—on the south, by Abyssinia—on the west, by regions unexplored—and on the north, by Egypt.

South of Syene, now Assouan, which lay on the Cities.
Nile, near the line between Egypt and Ethiopia, was a city called Arbos. South of this, on the Arbos.
same river, was the city Napata. Napata.

“An insult offered to the Roman name on the Residence
of Queen
Condace.
frontier of Egypt, under the reign of Augustus, occasioned a Roman army to pass as far as Napata, which was the residence of a queen named Condace, and distant from the Arabic Gulf by a journey of only three days.” D’Anville. See Act. viii. 27.

CHAPTER IV.

Lesser Asia.

LESSER ASIA.

How called in N. T. The country that has been denominated Lesser Asia, is supposed, by some, to be the district that is called Asia, in the New Testament. Compare Rev. ii. and iii. chapters, and Act. xix 26, 27.
Present name. The Lesser Asia of the ancients, is now called Anatolia, from ANATOLE, the east.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Armenia, and Syria—on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the *Ægæan*, or Archipelago Sea—and on the north, by the Propontis, or Sea of Marmara, and the Euxine, or Black Sea.

Division. Owing to almost continual wars, the divisions of this district, were constantly changing. Different divisions of it, do we find, in different writers of the same age.

According to the geographical arrangement, that seems to be followed in the New Testament, the whole country may be viewed as divided into three parts—the northern—the middle—and the southern—and each of these, into five districts.

SECTION I.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Northern division.

INCLUDING TROAS, MYSIA, BITHYNIA, PAPHLAGONIA AND PONTUS. See Act. xvii. 8. xvi. 7.

i. Pet. i. 1. Act. ii. 9.

TROAS.

Troas.

This district, lay in the northwestern corner of Boundaries. Lesser Asia; and was bounded on the east, by Mysia—on the south, by the Gulf of Adramyttium—on the west by the *Æ*gæan Sea—and on the north, by the Propontis.

The following cities belonged to this district.

Cities.

1. **TROAS**, Act. xvi. 8, 11.—This was a seaport on Troas. the *Æ*gæan Sea, about four miles from ancient Troy.

2. **Assos**, Act. xx. 13—now **Asso**. This lay south Assos. of Troas, on the point between the *Æ*gæan Sea, and the Gulf of Adramyttium.

MYSIA.

Mysia.

It was bounded on the east, by Bithynia—on the Boundaries. south, by Lydia—on the west by the Gulf of Adramyttium, and Troas—and on the north, by the Propontis.

The following cities belonged to Mysia.

Cities.

1. **ADRAMYTNIUM**, Act. xxvii. 2. now **Adramytti**.—Adramyt-
This was situated at the head of the Gulf of this name. tium.

Pergamos. **2. PERGAMOS**, Rev. ii. 12. now Bergamo.—This lay southeast from Adramyttium.

Bithynia.

B I T H Y N I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Paphlagonia—on the south, by Phrygia and Galatia—on the west, by Mysia and the Propontis—and on the north, by the Euxine Sea.

No cities named in N. T. No cities belonging to Bithynia, are mentioned in the New Testament.

Cities of note. Two cities noted in Ecclesiastical History, belonged to this district.

Chalcedon. **1. CHALCEDON**, now Kadikeni.—This lay on the Bosphorus of Thrace, or Straits of Constantinople.

Nicæa. **NICÆA**, now Isnik.—This was situated on the banks of the lake Ascanius, east from the southern arm of the Propontis.

Paphlagonia.

P A P H L A G O N I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Pontus—on the south, by Galacia—on the west, by Bithynia—and on the north, by the Euxine Sea.

Not named in N. T. Paphlagonia is not mentioned in the New Testament, nor any of its cities.

Capital. The noted city **SINOPÆ**, now Sinub, the capital of Paphlagonia in the reign of the great Mithridates, is

on the coast of the Euxine, nearly in the centre between the eastern and western boundaries of this district.

PONTUS.

Pontus.

It was bounded on the east, by Armenia—on the south, by Cappadocia—on the west, by Galacia and Paphlagonia—and on the north, by the Euxine Sea.

No cities of Pontus are mentioned in the New Testament.

No cities
named in
N. T.

SECTION II.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Middle
Division.

INCLUDING LYDIA, PHRYGIA, LYCAONIA, GALACIA,
AND CAPPADOCIA. Act. ii. 10. xiv. 6. xvi. 10.

LYDIA.

Lydia.

It was bounded on the east, by Phrygia—on the south, by Caria—on the west, by the Ægean Sea—and on the north, by Mysia.

The northern part of the coast of Lydia, was called *Æolia*; the southern part, *Ionia*.

The following cities belonged to Lydia.

Cities.

1. THYATIRA, Act. xvi. 14. now Akhisar.—This lay on the northern border, about midway between the sea, and Phrygia.

2. SARDIS, Rev. iii. 1. now Sart.—This lay south from Thyatira. It is now a small village.

Philadelphia. 3. **PHILADELPHIA**, Rev. iii. 7. now Alahshehr.—This lay south from Sardis, and about east from Smyrna.

Smyrna. 4. **SMYRNA**, Rev. i. 11. now Ismur.—This lies at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Smyrna.

Ephesus. 5. **EPHESUS**, xix. 26.—This lay south from Smyrna, on the river Cayster. It is now a mass of ruins, under the name of Aiosoluc.

Trogilium. 6. **TROGILIUM**, Act. xx. 15.—This lay south of Ephesus, at the foot of the promontory Trogilium, opposite the Island of Samos. See Samos.

Phrygia.

P H R Y G I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Lycaonia—on the south, by Pisidia, and Lycia—on the west, by Caria, and Lydia—and on the north, by Bithynia, and Galacia.

Noted districts.

The northeastern part of Phrygia, was sometimes called Phrygia Salutaris—and the southwestern part, Phrygia Pacatiana. See postscript to the first epistle to Timothy.

Cities. The following cities belonged to this district.

Heirapolis. 1. **HEIRAPOLIS**, Col. iv. 13. now Bambuk-kalasi.—This lay in the southwestern part of Phrygia, on the frontier of Lydia; and about east from Ephesus.

Colosse. 2. **COLOSSE**, Col. i. 1. now Chonos.—This lay to the east of south, from Heirapolis.

3. **LAODICEA**, Col. iv. 13, 15. now Ladik—This **Laedicea**. lay south from Heirapolis, and nearly southwest from Colosse.

L Y C A O N I A .

Lycaonia.

It was bounded on the east, by Cappadocia—on the **Boundaries**. south, by Cilicia—on the west, by Pisidia and Phrygia—and on the north, by Galatia.

The following cities belonged to Lycaonia.

Cities.

1. **ICONIUM**, Act. xiii. 51. now Konieh.—Strabo **Iconium**. places this city in Lycaonia—and it was situated on the western border, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries.

2. **LYSTRA**, Acts xiv. 6.—This lay south from **Lystra**. **Iconium**.

3. **DERBE**, Acts xiv. 6.—It lay to the east of **Derbe**. south from Lystra.*

G A L A C I A .

Galacia.

It was bounded on the east, by Pontus—on the **situation**. south, by Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Phrygia—on the west, and southwest, by Phrygia—and on the north, by Bithynia, and Paphlagonia.

No cities belonging to Galatia, are mentioned in **No cities in N. T.** the New Testament.

* Lystra and Derbe are placed by some, on the borders of Pisidia, in one of the passes of Mount Taurus.

Cappadocia.

CAPPADOCIA.

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Armenia—on the south, by Cilicia—on the west, by Lycaonia—and on the north, by Galacia, and Pontus.

No cities in N. T. No cities belonging to this district, are mentioned in the New Testament.

SECTION III.

Southern division.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

INCLUDING CARIA, LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, PISIDIA, AND CILICIA. Act. xxvii. 9. xv. 38. xvi. 24. vi. 9.

Caria.

CARIA.

Boundaries. It was situated on the southwestern part of Lesser Asia; and was bounded on the east, by Phrygia—on the southeast by Lycia—on the south by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the Ægean Sea—and on the north, by the river Mæander, which separates it from Lydia.

Noted districts. The southwestern part, or the peninsula formed by the Gulfs of Ceramus, and Doridis, was called Doris.

Cities.

The following cities belonged to this district.

Miletus.

1. **MILETUS**, Act. xx. 18.—This was situated in the northwestern part of Caria; but the particular place in which it was situated, is now uncertain.

Cnidus.

2. **CNIDUS**, Act. xxvii. 7.—This lay at the extreme point of the Dorian peninsula.

LYCIA.

Lycia.

It was bounded on the east, by Pamphilia—on the *Boundaries.*
south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by
Caria—and on the north by Phrygia.

The following cities belonged to Lycia.

Cities.

1. **PATARA**, Act. xxi. 1. now Patara.—This was *Patara.*
situated in the southwestern corner of the district, on
the Mediterranean Sea.

2. **MYRA**, Act. xxvii. 5. now Myra.—This lay east *Myra.*
of Patara, on the same coast.

PAMPHYLIA.

Pamphylia.

It was bounded on the east, by Cilicia—on the south, *Boundaries.*
by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by Lycia, and
Phrygia—and on the north, by Pisidia.

The following cities belonged to Pamphylia.

Cities.

1. **ATTALIA**, Act. xiv. 25. now Adalia.—This was *Attalia.*
situated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in the
southwestern part of the district.

2. **PERGA**, Act. xii. 13. now Karahisan.—This lay *Perga.*
north of east, from Attalia, on the river Cestrus.

PISIDIA.

Pisidia.

It was bounded on the east, by Lycaonia—on the *Boundaries.*
south, and southwest, by Pamphylia—on the west, and
north, by Phrygia.

Noted district. The northwestern part of Pisidia was called Isauria, to which belonged the cities of Lystra, and Derbe. But in the Acts of the Apostles, this part was included in Lycaonia. See Act. xiv. 6.

City.—“Antioch in Pisidia, Act. xiii. 14.—This is **Antioch.** placed by some in Phrygia. Considering it as belonging to Pisidia, it lay in the northwestern part of the district; and a little north of west, from Iconium, in Lycaonia.

Cilicia.

Situation. It was bounded on the east, by Syria, on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by Pamphylia—and on the north, by Cappadocia.

City. The only city belonging to Cilicia, mentioned in the New Testament is—

Tarsus. **TARSUS, Act. xxiii. 29. now Tarsous.**—This was situated at the mouth of the Cydnus, about midway between the eastern, and the western border.

CHAPTER V.

EUROPE.

Europe.

If the following passages be laid together and compared, Act. xviii. 27. xix. 21. xx. 2. xvi. 9. Rom. xxv. 19. Act. xxvii. 1—5. Rom. xv. 24—28. it will be seen, that the principal countries of Europe, as mentioned in the New Testament, may be thus divided—

1. Greece, or Achaia.	4. Italy.
2. Macedonia.	5. Spain.
3. Illyricum.	

SECTION I.

GREECE, AS COMMONLY UNDERSTOOD.

Greece, in
its common
meaning.

GREECE, called, among the pure Greeks, HELLAS, comprised Thessaly and a part of Epirus, and the whole country south, including the Peloponnese. But, by common writers, it included Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly, Hellas or Greece properly so called, and the Peloponnese. A different geographical arrangement of provinces, was made by the Romans, which appears to be adopted, by the writers of the New Testament. They divided the whole of what was commonly called Greece, into two provinces, Macedo-

Roman
division.

nia, and Achaia.* To this division, allusion seems to be made, *Act. xix. 21.*

Achaia.

A C H A I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the *Ægæan Sea*—on the south, by the *Mediterranean Sea*—on the west, by the *Adriatic Sea*, now *Gulf of Venice*—and on the north, by *Epirus* and *Thessaly*.

Division. Achaia, may be divided into two parts, *Greece*, or *Achaia out of the Peloponnes*; and the *Peloponnes*.

Greece. G R E E C E , O R A C H A I A O U T O F T H E P E L O - P O N N E S E .

Boundaries. *Greece*,† or *Achaia out of the Peloponnes*, was bounded on the east, by the *Ægæan Sea*—on the south, by the *Saronic Gulf*, now *Gulf of Egina*, the *Isthmus of Corinth*, and the *Corinthiac Gulf*, now *Gulf of Lepanto*—on the west, by the *Adriatic Sea*—and on the north, by *Epirus* and *Thessaly*.

* One was called *Macedonia* when *Paulus Aemelius* defeated *Perseus*, king of *Macedon*, *b. c. 168*. The other, *Achaia*, when *Mummius* defeated the *Achæans*, and captured *Corinth*. *b. c. 145*.

† *Græcia* was not legally recognized by the Romans; but it was sufficiently familiar among them in writing and conversation. While *Paul* makes mention of the *Roman division of ancient Greece*, *Act. xix. 21.* he also uses the term *Greece*, *Act. xx. 2.* by which it is supposed, that he meant *Græcia Proper*, or *Achaia out of the Peloponnes*.

Before the defeat of the Achæan league by Mummius, this district was divided into a number of independent states. One of the most noted, was Attica, which derived its name from the Greek *ACTE*, shore, or beach, and it lay in the southeastern part of Achaia out of the Peloponnese.

Attica, an ancient state.

The chief city of Attica was—

City.

ATHENS, *Act. xvii. 15.*—This was situated, rather inland, between two rivers, the Iliissus on the south, and Cephissus on the north.

Near the centre of the city, was the Acropolis, or the citadel; and the northwestern part of it, was Mars-*Marshall* hill, on which was held the court of the Areopagus, *Act. xvii. 19, 22.*

PELOPONNESE.

Pelopon-
nese.

The Peloponnesus was so called from *PELOPOS* and *NESES*, the Island Pelops. Pelops son of Tantalus reigned in this district, and gave name to it. It is now called *Morea** from its being famous for mulberry-trees.

It was bounded on the east, by the *Ægæan Sea*—on *boundaries*. the south, by the Mediterranean Sea—on the west, by the Adriatic Sea—and on the north, by the Gulf, and Isthmus, of Corinth; and the Saronic Gulf.

* Morea is the Italian name for mulberry.

Before the conquest of Mummius, it was divided into a number of independent states.

Achaia, an ancient state. Achaia, the most noted, lay to the north, along the Corinthiac Gulf, and included a part of the Isthmus of Corinth.

Cities. The cities belonging to the Peloponnese, mentioned in the New Testament, are Corinth and Cenchrea.

Corinth. 1. **CORINTH**, Act. xviii. 1.—This city lay a little inland between the Corinthiac and Saronic Gulfs. It was destroyed by Mummius, but rebuilt by Cæsar. It is now a mere hamlet, by the name of Corito.

Place of the Isthmian games. Near this city, on the Isthmus of Corinth, now called Hexamili, from its being six modern Greek miles in breadth, were celebrated the Isthmian games, alluded to 1. Cor. ix. 24, and onward.

Cenchrea. 2. **CENCHREA**, Act. xviii. 18.—This was one of the ports of Corinth. It had two—Lechæum, on the Corinthiac Gulf; and Cenchrea, on the Saronic.

SECTION II.

Macedonia.

M A C E D O N I A .

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by Thrace, and the Ægæan Sea—on the south, by Achaia—on the west, by the Adriatic Sea, and Illyricum—and on the north, by Mœsia, now Servia and Bulgaria.

It may be divided into Macedonia Proper, Epirus, *Division.* and Thessaly.

M A C E D O N I A P R O P E R .

Macedonia
Proper.

This district, it is thought, is particularly spoken of *Boundaries* ⁱⁿ *Act. xvi. 9—12.* It was bounded on the east, by Thrace and the *Ægæan Sea*—on the south, by Thessaly and Epirus—on the west, by the Adriatic Sea and Illyricum—and on the north, by Mœsia.

The Macedonian cities, mentioned in the New Test- *Cities.* ^{ment,} are as follows.

1. **NEAPOLIS**, *Act. xvi. 11.* now Carvale or Caval- *Neapolis.* la.—This lay on the *Ægæan Sea*, near the boundary line, between Macedonia and Thrace.
2. **PHILIPPI**, *Act. xvi. 12.* now in ruins.—This lay, *Philippi.* inland, west of Neapolis.
3. **AMPHIPOLIS**, *Act. xvii. 1.* now Jamboli.—This *Amphipolis.* was situated at the mouth of the river Strymon, which emptied into the Strymonic Gulf, now Gulf of Contessa. Strymon was formerly the line between Macedonia and Thrace.
4. **APOLLONIA**, *Act. xvii. 1.* now Polina.—This lay *Apollonia.* south of Amphipolis, between the Strymonic, and Thermaic Gulfs; and nearly west from Stagyra, now Stauros on the Strymonic Gulf, the birthplace of Aristotle, who is hence called the Stagyrite.

**Thessa-
lonica.** 5. **THESSALONICA**, *Act. xvii. 1.* now **Salonica**.—This lay northwest from Apollonia, and was situated at the head of the Thermaic Gulf, now the Gulf of Salonica.

Berea. 6. **BEREA**, *Act. xvii. 10.* now **Cara Veria**.—This lay west of Thessalonica, and a few miles from the Thermaic, or Salonic Gulf.

Epirus. **E P I R U S .**

Situation. This was bounded on the east by Thessaly—on the south, by Greece—on the west, by the Adriatic Sea—and on the north, by Macedonia Proper.

**Not named
in N. T.** Epirus is not mentioned in the New Testament.

City. A city in this district supposed, by some, to be mentioned in the New Testament, is—

Nicopolis. **NICOPOLIS**, *Tit. iii. 12.* now **Prevessa Vecchia**.—This lay in the western part of the district, on the Ambracic Gulf, now the Gulf of Arta. Some think the Nicopolis spoken of in *Tit. iii. 12.* was the city Nicopolis, now Nicopoli, near the line between Macedonia and Thrace.

Thessaly. **T H E S S A L Y .**

Boundaries. It was bounded on the east, by the *Ægean Sea*—on the south, by Greece—on the west, by Epirus—and on the north, by Macedonia Proper.

**Not named
in N. T.** This district is not mentioned, by name, in the New Testament; and we do not recollect any city, belonging to it, that is spoken of, by the sacred writers.

The chief city of Thessaly was Larissa—and Paul, Chief city. probably passed through it, if he travelled, by land, from Berea to Athens, Act. xvii. 13—15. or from Greece to Macedonia, Act. xx. 2, 3.

SECTION III.

ILLYRICUM.

Illyricum.

It was bounded on the east, by Mœsia, now Serva, Boundaries. and Bulgaria—on the south, by Macedonia Proper—on the west, by the Adriatic Sea—and on the north, by Pannonia, now part of the Austrian dominions.

It was divided into Liburnia, and Dalmatia.

Division.

1. **LIBURNIA.**—This was the northwestern part, and Liburnia. is now a part of Croatia.

2. **DALMATIA.**—This was the southeastern part of Dalmatia. this district, and retains its name.

Paul travelled to the borders of Illyricum, Rom. xv. 19. And Titus visited Dalmatia, ii. Tim. iv. 10. These are all the notices of Illyricum, that we find in the New Testament.

SECTION IV.

ITALY.

Italy.

It was so called from a prince of the name of Italus. Origin of its name.

It was bounded on the east, by the Adriatic Sea, or Boundaries. Gulf of Venice—on the south, by the Mediterranean

Sea—on the west, by the Lower Sea, now not distinguished from the Mediterranean—and on the north, by the Alps.

Noted places. The following places belonging to Italy are mentioned in the New Testament.

Regium. 1. **REGIUM**, Act. xxviii. 13. now Regio.—This city lay quite in the toe of Italy, on the strait which divides it from Sicily.

Puteoli. **PUTEOLI**, Act. xxviii. 13. now Pozzuolo.—This city was celebrated for the residence of the Roman nobility; and it lay upon the coast, a few miles from Neapolis, now Naples.

Appii Forum. 3. **APPII FORUM**, Act. xxviii. 15.—This forum, a place for distributing justice, or holding a market, was built, as it is supposed, by the same Appius, who constructed a great road, that was called, after him, the Appian-way. It stood a little inland, about midway between Rome and Puteoli.

Three Taverns. 4. The three Taverns, Act. xxviii. 13.—These were, probably, places of entertainment, and stood in the way, between Rome, and the Appii Forum.

Rome. 5. **Rome**, Act. xxviii. 14, 16. now the same name.—This was the metropolis of Italy, and capital of the **Situation.** Roman empire. It stood on the river Tiber, about

twenty miles from Ostia, which was situated at the mouth of this river. Rome was built on seven hills.* Site.

SECTION V.

S P A I N .

Spain.

Little is said, in the New Testament, respecting this country. Paul speaks of his intention to visit it, Rom. xv. 24. but we have no account of his accomplishing his purpose.

Little is said
of it in
N. T.

Spain, at the time of Christ and his apostles, corresponds, in its outline, very nearly, with the country that is now called by that name.

The physical boundaries of Spain are as follows. On the east, it is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea—on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea and Straits of Gibraltar—on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean—and on the north, by the Bay of Biscay and Pyrenean Mountains.

Physical
Boundaries.

* 1. Palatinus, in the centre. 2. Cœlius, S. E. 3. Aventinus, S. 4. Capitolinus, N. E. 5. Quirinalis, N. 6. Viminalis, N. and by E. 7. Esquilinus, N. E.

CHAPTER VI.

*Isles of the
Ægean Sea.*

ISLANDS IN THE ÆGÆAN SEA.

In noticing these we shall begin at the north—

*Samothra-
cia.*

I. SAMOTHRACIA, Act. xvi. 11. now Samothraki.—

This lay northwest from Troas, and southeast from Neapolis, in Macedonia.

*No places
in N. T.*

No places on this island, are mentioned in the New Testament.

Lesbos.

II. LESBOS, now Mytilene, not mentioned in the New Testament.—This lay little south of west from Gulf of Adrimyttium.

City.

On the isle of Lesbos, was the city—

Mitylene.

MITYLENE, Act. xx. 14. now Mytilene.—This was situated in the southeastern part of the island.

Chios.

III. CHIOS, Act. xx. 15. now Scio.—This lay south of Lesbos, and west from Smyrna, in Lydia.

Samos.

IV. SAMOS, Act. xx. 15. now Samos.—This lay west from the promontory Trogillium, now Cape Sainte Marie, or Samson, which was the southwestern point of Lydia.

We might be led to conclude from Act. xx. 15, that Trogillium was a city, or town, belonging to Samos—

but there is reason to believe that Trogillium stood on a point of land, in Lydia, a few miles east of the Island of Samos. See Trogillium in Lydia of Lesser Asia.

V. **PATMOS**, Rev. i. 9. now Patmos.—This was a ^{Patmos.} small island; and lay southwest from Samos, and west from Miletus in Caria.

No places belonging to this island, are mentioned in ^{No places in N. T.} the New Testament.

VI. **COOS**, Act. xi. 1. now Stancho, or **Cos**.—This ^{Cos.} island lay southwest from Patmos, west from Cnidus in Caria, and northwest from Rhodes.

No places belonging to Coos, are mentioned in the ^{Not named in N. T.} New Testament.

VII. **RHODES**, Act. xxi. 1. now Rhodes.—This lay ^{Rhodes.} south of Caria in Lesser Asia.

The chief city of this island is—

^{Chief city.}

RHODES.—The ship, in which Paul sailed, probably, touched at this city, Act. xxi. 1.

CHAPTER VII.

Mediterranean. ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Cyprus. I. **CYPRUS**, Act. xiii. 4. now **Cyprus**.—This lay in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of **Cilicia**.

Cities. The cities, belonging to this island, that are mentioned in the New Testament, are **Salamis** and **Paphos**.
Act. xiii. 5, 6.

Salamis. 1. **SALAMIS**, now **Famagousta**.—This was the chief city of the island, and was situated, in the southeastern part of it.

Paphos. 2. **PAPHOS**, now **Paso**.—This lay in the western part of the island.

Crete. II. **CRETE**, Act. xxvii. 7. now **Candia**.—This lay southeast from the Peloponnes, or **Morea**; and southwest from the Island of **Rhodes**.

Places. The following are the places, mentioned in the New Testament, as belonging to this island. .

Salmone. 1. **SALMONE**, Act. xxvii. 7. now **Cape Solomon**.—This was a promontory in the northeastern part of Crete.

Fair Havens. 2. **FAIR HAVENS**, Act. xxvii. 8.—This lay south of **Salmone**, and is supposed to have been a bay which afforded good anchorage.

3. **LASEA**, Act. xxvii. 8, now unknown.—It was **Lasea**. situated on the Fair Haven Bay.

4. **PHENICE**, Act. xxvii. 12. now Port Stacchia.— **Phenice**. This lay in the westerly part of the island.

III. **CLAUDA**, Act. xxvii. 16.—It was a small island **Clauda**. off the southwestern coast of Crete, or Candia.

No places on this island are mentioned in the New Testament.

IV. **MELITA**, Act. xxviii. 1. now Malta.—This lay **Melita**. south of Sicily.

No places belonging to Melita or Malta, are mentioned in the New Testament.

V. **SICILY**.—It lay to the southwest of Italy, and **Sicily**. was separated from the toe of it, by the Fretum Siculum, now Strait of Messina. This island is not mentioned in the New Testament.

The chief city of Sicily was **Syracuse**. Act. xxviii. **City**. 12. now **Syracusa**, or **Syracuse**.

Syracuse lay in the southeastern part of the island. **Syracuse**.

**A COMPENDIOUS VIEW
OF THE
MODERN GEOGRAPHY**

**OF
EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.**

16*

A Compendious View, &c.

The map of the terrestrial globe is, usually, divided into two Hemispheres—the Western—and the Eastern.

Division of
the map of
the world.

I. The Western Hemisphere, may be subdivided, into North America, South America, and Polynesia—from POLUS, many, and NESOS, isle—comprising the islands of the Pacific Ocean.*

Western
hemisphere.

II. The Eastern Hemisphere, may be subdivided, into Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia—from ASTRALIS, southern, and ASIA—containing New Holland, New Guinea, and some neighbouring islands.†

Eastern
hemisphere.

That portion of the earth, which includes all the natural and artificial divisions, that appertain to the Geography of the Bible, is comprehended in Europe, Asia, and Africa. A bird's-eye view, of the geographical state, of these three divisions of the earth, as it now exists, will be given in the following pages.

What apper-
tains to Bib.
Geography.

* A few of the islands, comprehended under the name of Polynesia, as the Ladrone, and Carolinas, will be found in the northeastern border of the Eastern Hemisphere.

† The New Hebrides, Caledonia, and New Zealand, belonging to the division of Australasia, lie on the southwestern border of the Western Hemisphere.

CHAPTER I.

Europe.

EUROPE.

Boundaries. Europe is bounded on the east, by an imaginary line running through the Archipelago Sea, Sea of Marmara, Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph: thence along the rivers Don, Volga, and Kama: thence along the Uralian Mountains: and thence to the Arctic Sea, at a point, south of Nova Zembla, which separates it from Asia—on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Africa—on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America—and on the north, by the Arctic Ocean.

SECTION I.

Countries.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Russia. I. RUSSIA.—A part of this extensive empire, lies in the northeast of Europe, between the Black Sea on the south, and the Arctic Ocean on the north.

Turkey in Europe. II. TURKEY IN EUROPE.—This lies on the southwest of Russia; and extends from the Black Sea on the east, to the Mediterranean on the south, and the Gulf of Venice on the southwest. That part of it, which lies on the north of the Archipelago is Rumalia. To the south of this, is Greece; the southern part of which, is called the Morea.

III. AUSTRIA.—This lies to the northwest of ^{Austria} Turkey in Europe, including the kingdom of Hungary, and part of Poland. The other part of Poland has been divided between Prussia and Russia.

IV. ITALY.—To the southwest of Austria, lies ^{Italy.} Italy, which resembles a boot. In the northeast of Italy, is Venice, which gives name to the Gulf of Venice. In the north, is Piedmont, in which is Turin the capital of the King of Sardinia's continental dominions. In the northwest, is Genoa. The southern part of Italy, is called the kingdom of Naples.

V. SWITZERLAND.—This lies to the northwest of ^{Switzerland.} Italy. In the southwestern part of it, is the lake of Geneva, the ancient Lemanus; and the city of Geneva.

VI. FRANCE.—This lies adjoining Switzerland, on ^{France.} the west, extending to the Atlantic Ocean, or Bay of Biscay.

VII. SPAIN.—This lies to the south of France. ^{Spain.}

VIII. PORTUGAL.—This lies to the west of Spain. ^{Portugal.}

IX. BRITISH EMPIRE.—This lies to the north of France; and is separated from it, by the British channel and strait of Dover. In the southwestern part of the island of Great Britain, is the kingdom of England; and in the western part of England, is the Principality of Wales. At the north of England

is the kingdom of Scotland. To the west of the island of Great Britain, is Ireland.

Germany. **X. GERMANY.**—This lies to the east of France, north of Switzerland, and west of Austria. It includes a number of newly erected kingdoms, and principalities—the chief of which are Saxony and Hanover, in the north; and Wirtemberg and Bavaria, in the south.

Belgium and Holland. **XI. BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.**—To the north of France, and on the coast, are the Netherlands, now called Belgium; and to the north of Belgium, is Holland.

Denmark. **XII. DENMARK.**—To the north of Germany, lie Holstein, Sleswick, and Jutland, which, with some neighbouring islands, form the kingdom of Denmark.

Prussia. **XIII. PRUSSIA.**—This lies on the Baltic Sea, to the east of Germany, and the north of Austria; including a part of the kingdom of Poland.

Sweden and Norway. **XIV. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**—To the north of Prussia, and on the west of the Baltic Sea and gulf of Bothnia, is Sweden—and to the west of Sweden, is Norway. Sweden and Norway, were united into one kingdom, A. D. 1814.

Lapland and Finland. **XV. LAPLAND AND FINLAND.**—In the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, is Lapland; divided into Danish or Norwegian, Swedish, and

Russian Lapland. And between the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, is Finland, divided between Russia and Sweden.

SECTION II.

SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.

I. SEAS.—Sea of Azoph, is at the southwestern part Seas. of Russia in Europe—south of this, is the Black Sea—southwest of this, is the Sea of Marmara—to the west of this, is the head of the Archipelago Sea, which extends south to the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean, which lies between Europe, Asia, and Africa, is two thousand miles long, and it extends west, to the Atlantic Ocean. The North Sea, or German Ocean, lies between Great Britian, on the west; and Denmark, on the east. The Baltic, lies between Russia, on the east; Prussia, and Germany on the south; Sweden, on the west; and Lapland, on the north. The White Sea, is in the northeastern part of Russia.

II. GULFS.—The Gulf of Venice, is in the Mediterranean Sea, between Turkey in Europe, and Italy. The Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, are arms Gulfs. of the Baltic Sea.

III. STRAITS.—The strait of Jenikale, connects Straits. the Sea of Azoph and the Black Sea. The strait of Constantinople, connects the Black Sea, and Sea

of Marmara. The Dardanelles, connect the Seas of Marmara and Archipelago. The strait of Gibraltar, connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The strait of Dover, connects the English Channel with the North Sea, or German Ocean.

SECTION V.

Islands.

EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

Archipelago. **I. IN THE ARCHIPELAGO SEA.**—In the northwestern part of this sea, off the coast from Carvale, or Carralla, is Thasso—southeast from this, is Samothraki—south of this, is Lemnos—and a little west of south from Lemnos, is Skiro—west of Skiro, and near the Grecian shore, is Egripo, sometimes called Negropont. To the southwest of Egripo or Negropont, are the ancient Cyclades, a cluster of islands, which spread, in a semicircular form, round Delos, as the centre.

Mediterranean. **II. IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.**—To the south of the Morea, is Candia. At the toe of Italy, is Sicily; and to the south of Sicily, is the small, but noted Island of Malta. South of Genoa, and west from Rome, is Corsica; and south from Corsica, is Sardinia. To the east of Spain, are Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca.

Atlantic. **III. IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.**—About midway between Europe and America; west from Portugal, and east from New-York; are the Azores. The Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, lie to the north of France.

North of Great Britain, are the Orkney Islands; and north of these, the Shetland.

IV. IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.—The principal islands in these seas, are Iceland, to the north from Ireland—Zeland, in the Baltic, in which is Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark—and Nova Zemba, in the Arctic Ocean.

SECTION IV.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Rivers.

1. **THE VOLGA, OR WOLGA.**—This rises in the Val-

daï Mountains—its course is south and east—receives

the Kama, which rises in the Uralian Mountains; and

after running about three thousand miles, falls into the

Caspian Sea.

Volga and
Kama.

2. **THE DON.**—This rises near Moscow, and flow-

Don.

ing about eleven hundred miles, empties into the Sea

of Azoph.

3. **THE DNIEPER.**—This rises in the government of

Dnieper.

Smolenco, west of Moscow; and running twelve hun-

dred miles, falls into the Black Sea.

4. **THE DNIESTER.**—This rises in Austria; and

Dniester.

flowing about seven hundred miles, empties into the

Black Sea.

5. **THE DANUBE.**—Perhaps the noblest river in

Danube.

Europe. It rises in Germany—flows about eighteen

hundred miles—receives a number of rivers in its course, as Iser, Lech, and Inn; and falls into the Black Sea.

Rhone. 6. **THE RHONE.**—This rises in Switzerland; and running through the lake of Geneva, proceeds southwest until it receives the Saone from the north—thence it flows south, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

Loire. 7. **THE LOIRE.**—The Loire rises in the south of France—runs, first to the north, then turns to the west, and after a course of four hundred and fifty miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Seine. 8. **THE SEINE.**—This rises in Burgundy; and running by Paris, falls into the English Channel.

Rhine. 9. **THE RHINE.**—The most distinguished of the western rivers, rises in Switzerland—runs a northwest-erly course; and empties into the North Sea, or German Ocean.

Elb. 10. **THE ELB.**—The Elb rises in Austria; flows a northwesterly course; and empties into the North Sea.

Oder. 11. **THE ODER.**—This rises in the mountains of Moravia; and flowing northerly, falls into the Baltic, after a course of about six hundred miles.

Wiesel. 12. **THE WIESEL, or VISTULA.**—This rises in Austria; and flowing about six hundred and fifty miles, enters the Baltic.

13. THE DWINA.—This rises amidst the sources ^{Dwina.} of the Volga and Dnieper; and receiving a number of large streams from the Ural Mountains, falls into the White Sea, at Archangel, after a course of eight hundred miles.

SECTION V.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

^{Mountains.}

1. THE URAL MOUNTAINS.—These are in the north- ^{Ural.} east, and form a part of the line that separates Europe from Asia.

2. THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.—These are in ^{Carpathian.} Austria. Formerly they separated Hungary from Poland.

3. THE ALPS.—These are the loftiest mountains in ^{Alps.} Europe. They separate Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria.

4. THE APPENNINES.—These run along the coast ^{Appennines.} of Genoa, and then pass through the whole length of Italy.

5. THE PYRENEES.—These separate Spain from ^{Pyrenees.} France.

6. THE SCANDINAVIAN MOUNTAINS.—These lie to ^{Scandina-}
the north, and separate Norway from Sweden. ^{vian.}

CHAPTER II.

Asia.

ASIA.

Boundaries.

Asia is bounded on the east, by the Pacific Ocean—on the south, by the Indian Ocean—on the west, by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea, and Europe—and on the north, by the Arctic Ocean.

SECTION I.

Countries.

ASiATIC COUNTRIES.

Chinese Empire.

I. CHINESE EMPIRE.—This great empire extended on the coast from the Sea Okhotsk, on the north, in the fiftieth degree north latitude, to the Gulf of Tonquin, on the south, in twentieth degree north latitude. The northern part of this is Chinese Tartary—and the southwestern part is China Proper, which has a wall running on its northern border fifteen hundred miles. This wall is twenty-five feet high, and fifteen wide at the top ; and every hundred yards, is a tower forty-eight feet high, and forty wide. In the southern part of China Proper, is the trading city of Canton. Its royal city is Pekin.

Farther India.

II. FARTHER INDIA, OR INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.—This lies south of China Proper, on the coast.

In the northeastern part, on the China Sea, and adjoining China Proper, is Tonquin. South of Tonquin, on the coast, is Cochin China. West of Cochin China, and east of the Gulf of Siam, is Cambodia. Northwest of Cambodia, and on the head of the Gulf of Siam, is the Kingdom of Siam. To the west of this, and on the Bay of Bengal, is the Birman empire; the chief towns of which, are the **UMMERAPOORA**, the capital, which lies on the Irawaddy, four hundred miles, from its mouth; **PEGU** on a branch of the same river; and **RANGOON**, on one of the outlets of the Irawaddy, near the Bay of Bengal. South of the Birman empire, is the peninsula of Malacca, or Malaya.

III. THIBET.—This lies northwest of the Birman empire, and east, of the Himmaleh Mountains. To the northwest of this, is Little Thibet. Thibet.

IV. HINDOOSTAN.—This lies between the Ganges and Indus; and on the peninsula, between the Bay of Bengal, and the Sea of Arabia. At the mouths of the Ganges, is Bengal, the capital of which is Calcutta. The eastern side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the Bay of Bengal, is called the Coromandel coast; the western side, on the Sea of Arabia, is called the Malabar coast; the extreme southern point of Hindoostan, is called Cape Comorin. On the Coromandel coast, are the cities of Madras and Pondicherry; and on the Malabar coast, **Goa**, **Bombay**, and **Surat**. Hindoostan.

**Beloochis-
tan.** **V. BELOOCHISTAN.**—This lies west of Hindoostan on the coast.

Cabul. **VI. CABUL.**—This lies north of Beloochistan.

Persia. **VII. PERSIA.**—The Persian empire adjoins Beloochistan and Cabul on the east, and the Persian Gulf on the west.

Arabia. **VIII. ARABIA.**—This lies west of Persia, between the Persian Gulf on the east, and the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, on the west.

Turkey. **IX. TURKEY IN ASIA.**—This lies north of Arabia. The part of it at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, is Syria: and the part between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, is Anatolia.

**Independent
Tartary.** **X. INDEPENDENT TARTARY.**—This lies east of the Caspian Sea, and extends east, to the great Chinese empire.

Russia. **XI. RUSSIA IN ASIA.**—This embraces the whole northern part of Asia, beyond the provinces already described, and is included under the general name of Siberia. It extends northeast to Bhering's Straits. The peninsula at the northeast, is called Kamtschatka.

SECTION II.

**Seas and
gulfs.**

SEAS, AND GULFS OR BAYS.

**Eastern
coast.**

I. ON THE EASTERN COAST.—The Sea of Okhotsk at the northeast, between the peninsula of Kamt-

schatka and the Chinese empire. South of this, the Sea of Corea or Japan, between the Japan Islands and the continent. South of this, the Yellow Sea, between the peninsula of Corea and China Proper. Gulf of Tonquin, between China Proper and Cochin China. Gulf of Siam, between Cambodia, and the peninsula of Malaya.

II. ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—The Bay of Bengal, between the Birman empire and Hindoostan. West of this, the Sea of Arabia, between Hindoostan and Arabia. Northeast of this, the Persian Gulf, between Persia and Arabia. West of this, the Arabian Gulf, or the Red Sea, between Arabia and Africa.

Southern coast.

III. ON THE NORTHERN COAST.—The Sea of Kara, between the Island of Nova Zembla and the continent. East of this, the Sea of Oby, or Ob, extending south into the country of Siberia, or Russia in Asia.

Northern coast.

SECTION III.

STRaits.

Straits.

The Channel of Tartary connects the Seas of Okhotsk and Corea or Japan—the Strait of Sangar connects the Sea of Corea or Japan, with the Pacific Ocean—the Strait of Corea, connects the Sea of Corea, or Japan with the Yellow Sea—the Strait of Malacca

connects the Bay of Bengal with the Pacific Ocean—the Strait of Ormus connects the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean, or Sea of Arabia—and the Strait of Babelmandel connects the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, with the Sea of Arabia.

SECTION IV.

Lakes.

LAKES, OR INLAND SEAS.

Caspian.

1. **THE CASPIAN SEA.**—This is a large salt water lake, lying east from the Black Sea. It is upwards of six hundred miles long. It has no outlet.

Aral.

2. **SEA OF ARAL.**—This lies east of the Caspian Sea, and is nearly three hundred miles long. The water of this, is salt like the Caspian. The Caspian Sea, and Aral, are supposed to have been once united.

Durrab.

3. **SEA OF DURREAH.**—This is in Persia, southeast from the Caspian Sea, and on the frontier of Cabul.

SECTION V.

Rivers.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Amour.

1. **THE AMOUR.**—This rises on the south side of the Altay Mountains, runs upwards of two thousand miles, and empties into the Sea of Okhotsk.

Hoang-ho,
&c.

2. **THE HOANG-HO, and YANG TSE KIANG.**—These rise near each other in the mountains of Tartary, and after flowing, each, above two thousand miles, and

sometimes at a distance of one thousand miles from each other, at last both empty into the Yellow Sea.

3. **THE IRAWADDY.**—This rises in Thibet, flows ^{Irawaddy.} southward, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. It has a course of about thirteen hundred miles.

4. **THE BRAHMAPOOTRA, or SAMPOO.**—The sources ^{Brahma-pootra.} of this river are unknown. It forms a junction with the Ganges near its mouth. It is supposed that its course cannot be less than two thousand miles.

5. **THE GANGES.**—It has been lately discovered that ^{Ganges.} this river rises in an arch, or cavern of snow, in the Himmaleh Mountains, thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. After a course of fifteen hundred miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

6. **THE SIND, or INDUS.**—This rises in the Thibetian ^{Indus.} Mountains, and flows into the Arabian Sea, having a course of about sixteen hundred miles.

7. **THE OXUS, or GIHOON.**—This rises near the ^{Oxus.} sources of the Indus—runs nearly north to Balk, where it is met by a large stream from the east—thence it runs in a northwestern course, about nine hundred miles, and falls into the Sea of Aral.

8. **THE HERMUND.**—This has its source near that ^{Hermund.} of the Indus, and flows southwest, and west, and empties into the Sea of Durrah.

Euphrates. 9. **EUPHRATES, and Tigris.**—These rise in the Armenian or Gordian Mountains, unite their waters, after flowing nearly one thousand miles, and fall into the Persian Gulf.

Orontes. 10. **THE ORONTES.**—This is in Syria—rises in Anti-Lebanon—runs east to Antioch—thence west, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

Oby. 11. **THE OBY, or Ob.**—This rises in the Altay Mountains, flows north, and empties into the Sea of Oby, or Ob. Its course is two thousand five hundred miles.

Yenisei, &c. 12. **THE YENISEI, and LENA.**—These are large rivers emptying into the Arctic Sea after a course of two thousand four hundred miles.

SECTION VI.

Islands.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Eastern coast.

I. **NORTH EASTERN AND SOUTHERN COAST.**—Some of these, that are not included in Australasia, are as follows. Between the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Pacific ocean are the Kurile Islands. South of the Kurile, and east of the peninsula of Corea, are the Japan Islands, the chief of which is Nipon. The Island Formosa lies directly east from Canton. South of Formosa, and east of the Gulf of Tonquin, lie the Philippines, sometimes called the Manillas, from Manilla their capital, in the island of Luzon.

Hainan lies in the gulf of Tonquin. Borneo is a large island, and lies east from the peninsula of Malacca, or Malaya. East of this, are the Moluccas. The Sumatran, or Sunda Isles, lie south and southeast of the peninsula of Malaya; the largest of which is Sumatra; but the capital of these Isles is Batavia, in Java. Ceylon lies to the southeast of cape Comorin, and at the entering in of the bay of Bengal.

II. ON THE WESTERN COAST.—Cyprus lies to the west of Syria, in that part of the Mediterranean Sea, which is called the Levant, and about midway between Europe and Africa. The Ancient Sporades, so called from the Greek *SPORADS*, scattered. These lie in the Archipelago Sea, off the coast of Lesser Asia. Among these we may mention—Rhodes, which lies near the southwestern point of Lesser Asia. To the northeast of this, is Stanco, or Cos. Patmos lies to the north of this—and to the northeast of Patmos, is Samos. To the northwest of Samos, is Scio—and a little to the east of north from Scio, is Mytilene.

Western coast.

Sporades.

SECTION VII.

DISTINGUISHED MOUNTAINS.

Mountains.

1. THE ALTAY MOUNTAINS.—This range commences near the Sea of Aral, or perhaps, is a continuation of the Ural Mountains, that here bend to the east. From near the Sea of Aral, under various

Altay.

names, it runs a northeasterly course to the Pacific Ocean, separating Siberia, or Russia in Asia, from the Chinese empire. Its highest summit is Bogdo Alim, or Almighty Mountain, on the border of Mongul Tartary, which is about ten thousand seven hundred feet in height. The part of this range in Independent Tartary, called Belen Tag, is the northern Imaus of the ancients.

Himmaleh. 2. **THE HIMMALEH MOUNTAINS.**—These may be considered as the southwestern range of the Ural, or Altay Mountains. The Uralian, Altaic, and Himmalean ranges, may be considered as meeting in Independent Tartary. The southern Imaus of the ancients, is to be traced in the Himmalean range. In Thibet, and the adjacent countries, these mountains are of prodigious height. The Dwawala-giri, or White Mountain, is twenty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-two feet above the level of the sea.

Sinai. 3. **MOUNT SINAI.**—This mountain is of no remarkable height, but is distinguished as the mount on which God delivered to Moses the moral law. It is in the southern part of Arabia, between the Elanatic Gulf, and the Sea of Suez. Near Sinai, is Horeb, and near this, is St. Catharine—or these three form one mountain, having three tops, or peaks.

Lebanon. 4. **LEBANON.**—Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon belong to Turkey in Asia.

5. TAURUS.—This range runs along the southern ^{Taurus.} coast of Lesser Asia; and stretches eastward, towards the Caspian Sea.

6. CAUCASIAN MOUNTAINS.—This range commences near the Sea of Asoph, and runs to the Caspian Sea. Several branches proceed from this range south-east; and uniting with branches of the Taurus, they continue through Persia, Beloochistan, into Hindooostan. ^{Caucasian.}

CHAPTER III.

Africa.

AFRICA.

Boundaries. Africa is bounded on the east, by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, which divide it from Asia—on the south, by the Southern Ocean—on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America—and on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe.

SECTION I.

Countries.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

In the present rapid survey of the countries of Africa, we may notice—those that lie on its border; and those that are inland.

On the Border.

COUNTRIES ON THE BORDER.

Eastern Border.

I. **ON THE EASTERN BORDER.**—Egypt is in the northeast, having the Mediterranean on the north, and the Red Sea on the east. South of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea, is Nubia, comprising Dongola and Sennaar. South of Nubia, on the same coast, and west of the straits of Babelmandel, is Abyssinia. On the southern coast of Babelmandel, is Adel—and south of Adel, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, is Ajan. From this, the coast bears

to the southwest: and proceeding from Ajan, to the southern point of Africa, called the Cape of Good Hope; we meet with Zanguebar, Mosambique, Monomotapa or coasts of Sofala and Sabia, Cafraria, and the Cape Colony. At this southern point of Africa, is the country of the Hottentots.

II. ON THE WESTERN BORDER.—From the Cape of Good Hope, the coast runs nearly north to the Bight, or Gulf of Biafra, which is about half way from the Cape of Good Hope, to the straits of Gibraltar, in a direct line. Proceeding from Cape-Town, in the Cape Colony, to the Bight of Biafra, we meet with Zimbebas which has no fresh water, Benguela, Angola, Congo, Loango, and Biafra.

Western
Border.

From the Bight, or Gulf of Biafra, the coast runs nearly west, to Liberia. Proceeding from the Bight of Biafra to Monrovia, in Liberia, we meet with Guinea, including what has been called the Slave coast, now the kingdoms of Benin and Dahomy; the Gold coast or Ashantees; and the Ivory and Grain coasts, now comprised, in part, in Liberia.

From Monrovia in Liberia, the coast runs nearly northwest, then north, then nearly northeast to the straits of Gibraltar. Proceeding from Monrovia, along the coast, we meet with Sierra Leone; Cape Verde in Senegambia, the country between the rivers Sene-gal and Gambia; Sahara, or Great Desert; and Mo-

rocco, which extends to the straits of Gibraltar. The northern part of Morocco is called Fez.

Northern Border. The whole coast from Fez to Egypt, is called the **Barbary Coast**. Proceeding from Fez, eastward, is Algiers ; then Tunis ; then Tripoli ; where the shore takes a southern direction, and then Barca, which extends to Egypt.

Inland.

INLAND COUNTRIES.

West of Egypt is Libya. West of Nubia and Abyssinia, is Darfoor, or Darfur. The interior of the peninsula of Africa, is Ethiopia, an unexplored country, occupied by the Gagas, and other barbarous tribes. On the north of Guinea, and northeast from Liberia, is the country of Soudan, or Nigritia, comprising the following districts, beginning in the interior and proceeding towards the western coast—Bornou, Haoussa, and Bambara. Northeast from Sierra Leone, and east of Senegambia, are the Faulahs, or Pholeys. North of Soudan or Nigritia, are the Tibboos, and Tauricks. And south of Tripoli, is the country of Fezzan. But it may here be remarked, that the interior of Africa, is almost wholly unexplored, and unknown.

SECTION II.

Rivers.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Nile.

1. **THE NILE.**—This rises in the Gibel Kumra, or Mountains of the Moon—runs east, then northeast,

then north through Nubia, and Egypt, and empties by two principal channels, or mouths, into the Mediterranean—one at Rosetta, on the west—and the other at Damietta, on the east. Of the seven ancient mouths, these two are the most important at present.

2. **THE CONGO, or ZAIRE.**—This rises in Ethiopia, Congo. south of the Mountains of the Moon, runs west, between Congo and Loango, and falls into the Atlantic.

3. **THE NIGER.**—This rises in Soudan, or Nigritia, Niger. north of the mountains of Kong—runs northeast to Tombuctoo—then southeast—and then southwest, and falls into the gulf of Guinea.

4. **THE MESURADA.**—This rises south of the Mountains of Kong—runs southwest, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, at Monrovia. Mesurada.

5. **THE GAMBIA.**—This rises near the sources of the Niger—runs west, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, south of Cape Verde. Gambia.

6. **THE SENEGAL.**—This rises north of the sources of the Niger, runs northwest, and then west, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, north of Cape Verde. Senegal.

SECTION. III.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Islands.

The Madagascar, lies off the coast of Mozambique, and is eight hundred and forty miles long, and two hun-

dred and forty broad—its interiour is little known. East of this are the small islands of Bourbon, and Mauritius. St. Helena is a small, but of late years, a noted island, lying west from Benguela, about 15° south latitude. St. Thomas, lies in the Gulf of Guinea. The Cape Verde Islands, lie off Cape Verde—ten in number—the chief of which is St. Jago. The Canary Islands, or Fortunatæ Insulæ of the ancients, lie southwest from Morocco—the chief is Teneriffe—on this, is the noted mountain called the Pike of Teneriffe, which is an almost extinct volcano, about eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-four feet above the level of the sea. The Madeira Islands, lie north of the Canary, and west from Morocco.

SECTION IV.

Mountains.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

Of the Moon. 1. THE GIBEL KUMRA, OR MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.—This range commences near Cape Verde, in the western extremity of the continent; and runs east, as it is supposed, through the whole country of Africa.

Chakha. 2. CHAKHA MOUNTAINS.—These lie south of Abyssinia, and are considered to be the eastern peaks of the Gibel Kumra, or Mountains of the Moon.

Kong. 3. MOUNTAINS OF KONG.—These lie between Soudan or Nigritia, and Guinea—and are viewed as the western peaks of Gibel Kumra, or Mountains of the Moon.

4. THE LUPATA MOUNTAINS.—These lie on the ^{Lupata.} western border of Zanguebar, and Mozambique.

5. THE CHRYSTAL MOUNTAINS.—These lie on the ^{Chrystral.} eastern border of Angola, Congo, and Loango.

6. MOUNT ATLAS.—This chain commences in ^{Atlas.} Morocco—and runs north of east, along the coast through Algiers and Tunis. Some of the highest peaks, are supposed to be twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea.

NOTE TO THE READER.

In the preceding pages a few oversights may be discovered; but none, it is thought, will embarrass, or mislead the learner, in his pursuit of Geographical knowledge.

